

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1836.

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BY THO. T. BRADFORD,  
FOR  
DANL. BRADFORD,  
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

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ADDRESS OF THE CARRIER

OF THE

KENTUCKY GAZETTE,

TO ITS PATRONS, ON THE FIRST DAY OF JAN. 1836.  
[PRIZE ADDRESS.]

Borne on the rapid Car of Time,  
Once more, DEAR FRIENDS, we appear,  
With homely phrase and artless rhyme,  
To welcome in the NEW BORN YEAR:  
And mindful of your kindness, still  
Our recompense, through good and ill,  
With glowing bosom to impart  
The feelings of our grateful heart.  
As thoughtful on the fleeting past,  
A retrospective look we cast,  
We find our onward course has lain  
Through changing scenes of hind and plain,  
And feel, that we have had our share  
Of doubts, perplexities and care.  
Their task admits of little ease,  
Who strive the public mind to please,  
For he who but regards his own,  
Can scarcely hum, or that alone;  
Yet have we, in our humble way,  
How well, presumption dare not say,  
Endeavored to preserve, maintain,  
The blessed UNION and the REIGN  
OF ORDER, to support the laws,  
Uphold the Democratic cause,  
And aid the PATRIOT CHIEF, whose aim  
Has ever been his country's fame  
And glory—who, exalted high,  
Has watched, with an unsleeping eye,  
The people's rights; calm, firm and bold,  
Unswayed by threats, unbribed by gold;  
Who, when the Star of Freedom rose,  
In childhood battled with his foes,  
Who tamed the savage warrior's pride  
In victory's ensanguined tide,  
And heedless of the Lion's roar,  
Drove him in terror from our shore:  
That chief, whose deeds adorn the page  
Of history, and who, now, when age  
Has bleached his locks to silvery white,  
Is ready, with a hero's might,  
If needful, promptly to advance  
Against the chivalry of France.  
This have we done—this would we do—  
Can worthier objects claim our view?  
We may have erred, for right and wrong  
To frail humanity belong.  
And how, kind patrons, how have you,  
Along life's pathway, journeyed through  
The varied seasons? Has the soil,  
With ample harvest, paid your toil?  
His skilful craft and busy trade  
Increased and growing profits made?  
His speculation's lucky hour?  
Frisco poured its golden shower?  
Or, enter far than glittering wealth,  
Has you had comfort, peace and health?  
If so you cannot wish for more  
In life, than has gone before,  
But if these blessings may not be  
Receded by all, in like degree;  
And life of this valued earth,  
Is of eluding, solid worth:  
The freest prospect of to-day,  
To-morrow's tempest sweeps away;  
Joy has smooth, continuous flow—  
'Tis broken by the rocks of woe;  
Where the boiling eddies tost,  
The hapless wretch is often lost  
In wailing grief, or stern despair,  
Who hails their gloomy empire there.  
Such human life. But foolish and vain  
'Tis for suffering mortals to complain.  
Mysterious Providence ordains,  
Our pleasures mixed with pains;  
E'en WISDOM, VIRTUE, TRUTH, may not  
Be shielded on the common lot!  
Yet these, with prudence, much avail,  
And when honest efforts fail,  
Sweet HOPE, humanity's last friend,  
Still brings happy end;  
And time, old TIME, that brought us to  
Our troubles, may bear us through.  
Then, HAPPINESS put on thy smile,  
And grief for thyself awhile,  
Fierce ANGER smooth thy rugged brow,  
And POVERTY look pleasant now,  
And MAD and ATRON, SORROW and SICK,  
Draw round the social winter fire,  
And with right god hearty cheer,  
Unite to hail the NEW BORN YEAR!

[SECOND REST.]

This circling year is closed around  
Your happy homes, your patrimonies dear,  
And New Year's at your door are found,  
To welcome in the coming year.  
In storm or sunshine—heat or cold,  
Forever true to duty's call,  
Things we bring to young and old,  
Something to please you—one and all.  
Forget not, then, the pittance due  
To those who deal in rhyme and reason,  
Who never fail to think of you,  
And hail you each returning season.  
A trifle give—'tis all we ask  
To cheer us on this New Year's day;  
With lighter hearts and lighter task,  
We'll then pursue our toilsome way.  
We've told you how prosperity  
And peace have crowned this favored land,  
And how a generous Deity,  
Rich blessings showers with liberal hand:

And of the Nation's rulers,—whether  
Like faithful stewards, their power they use,  
Or, rolling heaps of gold together,  
The people's confidence abuse.

We've told you how the haughty France  
Still hesitates to pay our debt;  
They'd better try another dance,  
The rascals—or we'll fight 'em yet.

We've spoken much of neighbor Texas,  
Not liking well Santa Anna's yoke  
Of Centralism—Oh, how 'twould vex us,  
Should Jackson play us such a joke!

Some say because they are our brothers,  
Neighbors and kinsfolk, "let them die."  
Although we run to help all others,  
When fighting for their liberty.

Like some religionists who send  
Their pious gifts to distant sinners,  
And fail a helping hand to lend,  
Where charity should have beginners.

"Why did they leave the old Kentucky,  
Missouri, or the Mississippi,  
Where having patience and good luck,  
We'll be rich before we die?"

The spirits that their father's stirred,  
The love of enterprise and glory,  
The sons impelled—nor have they erred,  
As we shall find in after story.

Who ever blamed the veteran Boon  
For wandering forth to distant regions,  
To rescue from the wild Raccoon,  
Those fertile fields of happy legions?

And tiring never, he wandered on  
To further wilds—as on he must  
With destiny—Bright is the sun  
That shines upon the Pilgrim's dust.\*

We've told you how to California,  
We'll yet be hurled on a Steam Car;  
How Nashville folks will have a rail-way,  
And Southerner's all busy are.

How from New York to Santa Fe,  
Will only be a trip of pleasure,  
To take our tea or pass the day  
As business prompts—or we have leisure.

And should we choose a sea-exursion,  
A steamer there might bear us o'er  
Pacific's waters—a mere diversion—  
To China, or fair India's shore.

When was mankind of every clime  
So freely mingled in his brother's  
When, as in this, our favored time,  
Could nations so well know each other?

When, since this rolling world had place  
In ether, with its fellow stars,  
So rich in blessings was our race,  
So free from sanguinary wars?

When was the beautiful, so good;  
And when the moral, so sublime—  
When knowledge so diffused abroad  
As now, in all the olden time?

True, there are croakers—some who say  
That good, at best is only evil;  
That be our virtues what they may,  
We are but children of the devil.

Dishonoring him who made the whole,  
And who sustains it every hour,  
Of the vast universe, the soul:  
The good—the great self-moving power.

Our story assumes a graver tone,  
And lacks, perchance, poetic fire,  
Reflection bears the spirit on:  
'Tis Genius only can inspire.

For who that thinks, but soars aloft  
Above this speck of Earth and Time,  
And who that feels, but wishes off,  
To taste a life yet more sublime?

This globe, and other globes must be,  
This life and that to which we go  
Portions of one eternity:  
Or worthless as a puppet show.

High is the theme—were gifted powers  
But only subject to the will!  
The records of these coming hours  
'Twere mine with fitting verse to fill.

Time hurries on with noiseless tread,  
And solemn are the warnings given  
Of loved ones numbered with the dead,  
To lure our willing fate to Heaven.

'Twere fitting, sure, to pause and give  
A passing instant to reflection,  
That if we die, or if we live,  
Our hearts may have a right direction.

Parent of good, who rulest the year,  
Unfailing friend in trials past,  
In future woes, be ever near,  
And bring us near to thee at last.

\*On one of the beautiful mountains so common in  
Texas, lives the grand daughter of Daniel Boone,  
by the name of DUST. The young DUSTS—the  
boys—are in a state of nature, living by hunting  
and fishing, and dressing in skins and furs from  
man. The daughter redeems the character of the  
family, being married to one of the intelligent and  
hardy sons of New England—possessing eminently  
the characteristics of his countrymen—love of  
order and neatness. Their house is the seat of  
hospitality and kindness.

Postmaster General's Instructions to the  
Agent to negotiate with the Rail  
Road Companies.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
Oct. 31, 1835.

P. S. LOUGHBOROUGH, Esq.

Sir: It is important for the business of  
the country, and essential to the interests  
of the Post Office Department, that the  
public mails should be transported by  
the most speedy means of conveyance  
which modern improvements afford. To  
give them the utmost practicable degree  
of usefulness, they should travel on all  
the main routes by night and by day,  
stopping only at the most important of  
ices, and there only long enough to be  
exchanged, leaving it to the ordinary  
mails to supply on the main as well as the  
diverging and less important routes.

By liberal arrangements with the Rail  
Road Companies, these objects may,  
within a short period, be accomplished  
on the great line running from Washing-

ton through Baltimore and Philadelphia  
to New York, and probably to Boston.

That the Rail Road Companies have  
an interest in carrying travellers thro'  
with all possible expedition, is abundantly  
evident to every man who has witnessed  
the increase of travel within the last  
few years, and contemplated its causes.  
No people appreciate more highly economy  
in time than the people in the U.  
States.

In general, when they start on their  
journey, they hurry to its end in the shortest  
possible time, without regard to the  
dangers and discomforts which may await  
them in travelling. By existing arrangements  
between Washington and the North, travellers  
are obliged to stop in the large cities, where  
their tavern bills bear a large proportion to the  
entire expense of transportation. If they had  
the means of passing on and saving these  
heavy bills, as well as the time lost while  
incurring them, multitudes would travel  
who are not able to afford it, and the  
receipts of the Rail Road would probably  
be doubled.

The time now occupied in travelling  
from Washington to Baltimore is about  
two hours and a half. We are informed  
that by the first of November, 1836, a  
Rail Road will be completed from Philadelphia  
to Baltimore, upon which the mails may  
run through in five hours. Allowing one  
hour for change of mails, &c. in Baltimore,  
and the mail may then go through to Philadelphia  
from Washington in less than nine hours. When  
the continuous Rail Road communication thro'  
New Jersey shall be completed, it may  
run through to New York in six hours,  
which, allowing an hour's delay in Philadelphia,  
will give a mail from Washington to New York  
in eighteen hours. If the means of conveyance  
through New Jersey remain as at present, it may  
be carried through in nineteen, or at most  
twenty hours. Through Long Island Sound,  
from New York to Providence, it may now  
be carried with such regularity in sixteen  
hours, and two hours and a half more will  
bring it to Boston by the Boston and Providence  
Rail Road. Allowing one hour's delay in New  
York, and half an hour in Providence, and we  
have a mail carried from Washington to Boston,  
a distance of 536 miles, in about forty hours.

By a liberal arrangement with the several  
companies in possession of the means of communication  
upon that line, this object might now be accomplished  
in forty-two hours; and as soon as we have  
an uninterrupted chain of Rail Road between  
the principal cities, the time may be greatly  
reduced.

It is unquestionably the interest of the  
D. to prefer contracting with those companies  
which can furnish uninterrupted R. R. and transportation,  
for in that case the inconvenience, irregularity and  
expense of shifting from one line to another,  
upon the change of weather and seasons, would  
be avoided. You are, therefore, requested to wait  
upon the President and other managers of the  
Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, and  
apprise them of the earnest desire of the Department  
to make an arrangement with them for the transportation  
of the principal mail between Washington and  
Baltimore, on terms which shall be satisfactory  
to all parties, and promise to be permanent.  
You will press upon them the idea, which is  
undoubtedly justified by all reasoning and experience,  
that their own interest is deeply involved in  
giving to the mails and to travellers, the promptest  
possible conveyance between the two cities, and  
promise them that the stage lines run by contractors  
of the Department, and terminating in the two  
cities, shall be made to connect with their lines  
of cars at the most convenient hours of departure.

The specific propositions to be made by  
you, must be left very much to your discretion.  
The following suggestions, however, may be  
found useful.

If the Rail Road Company will agree to  
run a train of cars at such hours as may accommodate  
and expedite the mail, it is the desire of the  
Department to impose as little responsibility upon  
them as possible. If they will enclose, in a strong  
and substantial manner, a portion of their  
baggage car, or some other car, to be devoted  
exclusively to the mails, the Department will  
cause them to be placed in it at one depot, and  
taken out at the other, without requiring anything  
from the company in the way of service or responsibility,  
but to haul it from the one to the other. In that  
event it would be proposed that a strong lock  
should be placed on the apartment, to which only  
the postmasters at Washington and Baltimore  
should have keys, so that the mail should not be  
accessible to any one between the two depots.  
Or, the Department will furnish a strong fire-proof  
box, or chest, so constructed that it may be  
readily transferred from a wagon to a car prepared  
for that purpose, into which the entire mails shall  
be put and locked up at one post office, not to  
be molested or opened between the two cities,  
which shall be delivered and received at the depots  
of the road, without any service or responsibility on  
the part of the company, beyond the transportation  
from one depot to another. Or, if wheels can be  
constructed which can be used alike upon the Rail  
Road and the streets of the cities respectively, then  
the Department will furnish an entire car, containing  
the mails to be delivered at one depot and received  
at the other, asking nothing of the company but to  
haul it from the one to the other.

You will ascertain for what additional charge they will undertake themselves to transport  
this box or car between the post offices and their  
depots, pressing this arrangement as the one which  
will be most acceptable to the Department.

You will earnestly press upon them the immense  
importance to the entire business of the country,  
of having the mails on the main routes of which their  
road constitutes a part, travel by night as well as  
by day, as already suggested; and if they cannot be  
induced, without a compensation which the Department  
cannot afford to pay, to run a night line, then you  
are instructed to solicit from them for the Department,  
the privilege of putting on the road a locomotive, for  
the sole purpose of carrying the mail with a suitable  
guard. It is believed that the importance of the  
object will induce the public spirited men who manage  
this concern, to permit the government, for a suitable  
consideration, to use their road for a purpose so useful  
to their fellow citizens, at hours when they may not  
think proper to use it themselves.

It is not deemed necessary to press upon them  
any other supposed rights which the Government may  
have to use Rail Roads owned by private companies  
for public purposes, allowing such compensation as may  
be fixed in a way to be pointed out by Congress.  
Yet it may be useful to call their attention to that point.  
The constitution confers on Congress the power to  
establish post offices and post roads. So far as it  
respects roads, this delegation of power has been construed  
to mean that Congress may designate the roads on which  
mails shall be carried. To this construction, the practice  
of the Government has hitherto conformed. Congress  
have designated the roads on which mails shall be carried,  
embracing State roads, county roads, township roads,  
streets of cities, and turnpike roads belonging to private  
companies. Penalties are prescribed by law obstructing  
the mails upon these roads; and a preference is given to  
the horses and vehicles by which they are conveyed.

None of those horses or vehicles can be stopped,  
not even by the law process of the States for the debts  
of their owners, while actually employed in the conveyance  
of the mails.

These laws are based upon the unquestionably sound  
principle, that when a power is clearly delegated by the  
constitution to the General Government, it is not within  
the constitutional rights of any State, or Company, or individual,  
to prevent or obstruct its execution.

Rail Roads differ from Turnpikes owned by private  
companies only in the fact that in the former case the  
companies own the means of conveyance as well as the  
road. But if established under the authority of Congress  
as post roads, it is possible for those companies to prevent  
the carrying of the mail upon them? If they attempt to  
do so, either directly or by running their cars at inconvenient  
hours, or by asking an unreasonable price, may not the  
Department fulfil the law and accomplish its object by  
placing locomotives upon the road for the purpose of  
conveying the mail, to which every thing must give place?  
If it be not so, and if these Rail Road Companies may  
refuse to carry the mails at the hours required in the  
execution of the laws, or may, by any means, direct or  
indirect, prevent their transportation, then may they  
obstruct if not defeat one of the powers unquestionably  
delegated to Congress. For it must be apparent to the  
most casual observer that, if the mails are driven from  
the Rail Roads and obliged to depend on stage or horse  
transportation on the main routes, they will soon cease  
to be of any considerable value, and this important and  
useful branch of the Government will sink into contempt.

You are not desired to assume the position indicated  
by this argument; but you may find it useful to present it  
for consideration with all the grounds which occur to you  
in its support, taking care to assure the Company that the  
Department is anxiously desirous to avoid all such questions  
now and forever, by a permanent arrangement for the  
transportation of the mails which shall not be liable to  
any just expectations, either on the part of the Government  
or the Company. In discussing the amount which ought  
to be allowed for the transportation of the mail, you will  
not forget to avail yourself of the fact that the great object  
of chartering the Rail Road by the State was to cheapen  
transportation of every kind, and that nothing has higher  
claims to that advantage than the mails of the United States,  
in which are involved the interests of millions. You

will know how to amplify this argument, and all others which  
have been suggested. Nor will you forget to press the  
fact, that at the last session of Congress, the Committee on  
Post Offices and Post Roads in the House of Representatives,  
by a unanimous vote, inserted a clause in the bill for reorganizing  
the Post Office establishment, restricting the Department to  
\$75 per mile for Rail Road transportation of the mails; and  
represent that we cannot venture to exceed that limit to any  
great extent. You are requested to use the utmost frankness  
in your communications and discussions with the company; to  
make them sensible that the Department desires nothing which  
is unreasonable; that it seeks only that which will promote  
the interest of the public and enhance the interest of our  
common country; and that in seeking after these results, it is  
ready to contribute liberally, but not extravagantly, to the  
profit of a company which has done so much for facilitating  
the means of intercourse and trade between our associated  
communities.

You will by no means consider yourself as restricted to the  
propositions or arguments herein suggested; but you will  
propose any other arrangement which intercourse with the  
company may suggest to you, subject to the ratification of the  
Department; and you will use such arguments as may occur,  
consistent with reason and truth, to effect the object of your  
mission. Having completed your business with the Baltimore  
and Ohio Rail Road Company, you will visit the President and  
other managers of the rail road from Philadelphia, through  
Wilmington to Baltimore, and by urging similar propositions  
and views, endeavor to form a prospective contract with them,  
subject to the approval of the Department, for the conveyance  
of the great mail on their road, when it shall be completed.  
No change occurs to me as necessary in the propositions  
suggested, other than that the postmaster at Wilmington  
should have a key to the box or car in which the mail shall  
be transported, that he may there open it and exchange mails.

If no satisfactory arrangement can be made with the managers  
of this road, then you will inquire into the practicability  
of making an arrangement with the managers of the rail road  
said to be in progress to connect the road from Philadelphia  
to Columbia, with the city of Baltimore, when that road  
should be completed.

Having finished your inquiries and discussions on these routes,  
you will proceed to New Jersey, and open similar negotiations  
with the managers of the road from Philadelphia to Trenton,  
and through by New Brunswick to New York. It is thought a  
preference should be given to that over the Amboy route,  
because in avoiding all steamboat or water transportation,  
it is likely to afford a more regular and certain means of  
conveyance. For the sake of uniformity as well as safety,  
it is desirable that the same plan of sending the mails in a  
separate box or car should be here also adopted. If a portion  
of the transportation be upon the turnpike from Trenton to  
New Brunswick, the mail box may be readily transferred from  
the rail road car to a carriage constructed to receive it, and  
at the end of the turnpike again transferred to the rail road  
car, so that the mail shall not be exposed or disturbed. At  
Trenton and New Brunswick the postmasters may have keys  
and exchange mails.

If no satisfactory arrangement can be made on this route,  
then you will confer with the managers of the Amboy road,  
and if practicable, make an arrangement with them. If these  
companies cannot be induced to run a night line, then you  
will ascertain for what compensation they will transport the  
great mail by day, and also for what they will carry a second  
mail between the two cities. But in all your negotiations with  
these companies, as well as those already adverted to, you are  
particularly instructed to ascertain whether they will carry a  
mail by night, and on what terms, and the difference they will  
make between carrying the great mail by night and by day,  
and also what difference they will make for carrying a second  
or small mail in the same manner.

Having finished your negotiations in New Jersey, you will  
proceed to New York, and confer freely with the President  
and managers of the Boston and Providence Rail Road Company  
with a view to a contract with that company during steamboat  
navigation, to carry from New York the entire Eastern mail,  
distributed at Providence and Boston. Here also, let the same  
secure mode of conveyance be suggested.

You are further instructed to inquire of each of the rail road companies with which you may confer,  
for what sum of money paid in hand, they will undertake to convey  
the mails once per day, and for what sum twice per day, at  
such hours as may from time to time be prescribed by the  
Department during the continuance of their respective charters.  
You will apprise them that this inquiry is made with a view, if  
their terms are reasonable,

to ask Congress for an appropriation to purchase the freedom of  
their roads for the United States mails. If it be found impracticable  
or inconvenient for you to finish your negotiations with any  
company on your outward trip, then you can put them in train,  
and complete them on your return.

It is desirable that this service be concluded with all practicable  
expedition, you will from time to time report progress.  
Very respectfully,  
AMOS KENDALL.

PITTSBURGH ALE.

JUST received and for Sale, wholesale and retail, a Superior Article of ALE, made this fall, by G. Shiras, expressly for the Proprietor.  
J. CANDY.  
Dec. 12, 1835—49-3t

COLUMBUS, BY OSCAR.

(THE SIRE OF ELIZA BAILEY, MARY M'FARLAND, BUTLER, AND OTHERS.)

AT the solicitation of many friends I have determined to stand this fine stallion at Lexington the ensuing season.

The performance of his colts have placed his claims to distinction it is hoped, beyond dispute. His pedigree and performance, and the performance of his colts, as well as other particulars will be made known in due time.  
DAVIS THOMPSON.  
January 1st, 1836—52-1t

ALL NEW.

THE subscriber grateful to his friends and the public generally for past favors, would respectfully inform them, that, after having been engaged in manufacturing Tobacco for the last 15 years, he has been compelled, in consequence of the scarcity of leaf Tobacco, to change in some measure, his business. He has therefore just received and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES;

A part of which is as follows:  
50 Sacks COFFEE,  
30 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL, fresh 1835,  
10 Boxes Fresh Blown Raisins,  
6 Drums Figs, first quality,  
2 Barrels of first rate strained Honey,  
3 Barrels Chesnuts, first quality.

A complete assortment of SHOES & BOOTS, of a superior quality,  
7 Dozen Willow Market Baskets, of assorted sizes, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Indigo, Shot;  
Also, 2 Barrels of first quality LOAF SUGAR. A complete assortment of GROCERIES, of all kinds, will be kept constantly on hand, low for Cash, or fine Leaf Tobacco.  
The highest price will be given for from forty to fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco in the leaf, of a first rate quality.

ROBERT GRAY.

N. B. Tobacco and Segars kept constantly on hand as usual.  
Lexington Jan 1, 1836—1-1t \$1\*

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he resides in Shelby county, six miles north-east of Shelbyville, on the waters of Clear Creek, containing 340 ACRES, about 225 acres of which is cleared, well enclosed, and in a high state of cultivation, the balance is heavily timbered. The farm in point of soil and timber is equal to any in the State; the water is good and abundant. The improvements consist of a first rate dwelling house, kitchen, barn, carriage house, good stables, and every other out-building; and a first rate orchard of choice fruit. The farm is in a first rate neighborhood.

The terms will be made known on application to the subscriber living on the premises.

January 2—1-1t JAMES F. MOORE.  
The Kentucky Gazette, and Observer & Reporter, Lexington, will publish the above (if) and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.  
Baptist Banner.

FAYETTE COUNTY, SCT.

TAKEN UP by James Patterson living ten miles from Lexington, on the road leading from that place to Cynthiana, a BAY MARE, supposed to be six years old last spring, some few white spots on her back, supposed to have been occasioned by the saddle, no other white about her, nor are there any other mark perceptible.—She is shod all round; appraised to 30 dollars before me this 23d day of December, 1835.

THOS. M. ALLEN, J. P.  
J. C. RODES, Clerk.  
A copy att: by WALLER RODES, D. C.  
Dec. 22—51-3t

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS ON THE RAIL ROAD.

IT has become indispensably necessary to put a stop to the using of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road as a public highway, by persons on horseback. Notice is therefore given, that the penalties of the laws will be rigidly enforced in future, against all trespassers who may ride on the road or its embankments, or drive carts, wagons, or other vehicles thereon. This caution is intended to protect the lives of those who may venture upon the road, as well as the company's property; it being impossible, in some situations, to stop the Locomotive in time to prevent accidents.

The 23d section of the Charter fixes the penalty, for injury done the road, cars or machinery, at Five Hundred Dollars.

The 4th section of an amendatory law, passed February 26, 1833, enacts, that it shall not be lawful for any person to ride on the Rail Road or its embankments, or to drive thereon carts, or other vehicles; and any person offending herein, shall be liable to be prosecuted and fined before a Mayor or a City, or a Justice of the Peace, in the same manner as is prescribed in other and like cases, for trespass and misdemeanor.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
THOMAS SMITH, Pres't.

Dec. 23, 1835—51-1t.  
Intelligencer and Gazette 6 times.—Observer and Reporter.

Fire Wood.

THE Committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens for the purpose of procuring fire wood, by the Rail Road, have contracted for some twelve or fifteen hundred cords, and expect to increase the quantity. They expect to commence receiving the wood at the Rail Road Depot next week. Persons wishing to obtain wood, will make application to the subscriber as Chairman of the Committee, who will distribute the same to the applicant. In all cases the money must be paid before the wood is taken away. Receipts for money paid to the collector or treasurer will be received.  
S. CHIPLEY, Chairman of Com.  
Lex. Dec. 29, 1835—53-3t



# GAZETTE.



The Starspangled Banner, long may it wave  
O'er the Land of the Free and home of the brave.

**NATIONAL NOMINATION!!**  
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,  
**Martin Van Buren,**  
OF NEW YORK.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**Richard M. Johnson,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

## SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

Paris, Nov. 11.—Mention has been several times made by the German papers, of a speech addressed by the Emperor Nicholas to the deputation or municipal body of Warsaw, upon his late visit to that city, which was only remarkable for its extreme severity and irritating character. Although these papers have not published this document, the following is said to be an authentic copy, which, from its tone and spirit, we are led to wish may be spurious:

"Gentlemen!—I know that you have wished to address me, and am acquainted with the contents of your intended address; but, to spare you from delivering falsehood, I desire that it may not be pronounced. Yes, gentlemen, it is to save you from falsehood; for I know that your sentiments are not such as you wish to make me believe them to be. How can I put faith in them, when you held the same language to me on the eve of the revolution? Are you not the same persons who talked to me five and eight years ago of fidelity and devotedness, and made me the finest protestations of attachment, and yet, in a very few days after, you violated your oaths, and committed the most violent acts? The Emperor Alexander, who did more for you than an Emperor of Russia ought to have done, who heaped benefits upon you, who favored you more than his own subjects, and who rendered your nation the most flourishing and happy: the Emperor Alexander was treated with the blackest ingratitude.

You never could make yourselves contented with your most advantageous position, and, in the end, became the destroyers of your own happiness. I thus tell you the truth in order to throw a true light upon our relative positions, and that you may know upon what you have to depend, for I am now seeing and speaking to you for the first time since the disturbances. Gentlemen, we require actions and not mere words; repentance should come from the heart; I speak to you without anger, and you must perceive that I am perfectly calm; I have no rancor, and I will do you good even in spite of yourselves. The Marshal who stands before you, fulfills my intentions, seconds all my views, and also watches for your welfare. "At these words the members of the deputation bowed to the Marshal. Well, gentlemen, but what signifies these salutations? The first duty is to perform one's duty and conduct ourselves like honest men. You have, gentlemen, to choose between two alternatives; either to persist in your illusions, as to an independent kingdom of Poland, or to live tranquilly as faithful subjects of my government. If you persist in your dreams of a distinct nationality, of the independence of Poland, and of all these chimeras, you will only draw down upon yourselves still greater misfortunes. I have raised this citadel, and I declare that on the slightest insurrection, I will cause it to thunder upon the city. Warsaw shall be destroyed, and certainly shall never be rebuilt in my time.

It is painful to me to speak thus to you—it is always painful to a Sovereign to treat his subjects thus, but I do it for your own good. It is for you, gentlemen, to deserve an oblivion of the past; it is only for your obedience to my Government that you can obtain this. I know that there is a correspondence abroad, and that mischievous writings are sent here for the purpose of perverting the minds of the people. The best police in the world, with such a frontier as yours, cannot prevent clandestine relations. It is for you to exercise your own police, and keep the evil away. It is by bringing up your children properly, by instilling into them the principles of religion and fidelity to their Sovereign, that you can keep in their right path. Among the disturbances which agitate Europe, and those doctrines which shake the social edifice, Russia alone has remained strong and intact. Believe me, gentlemen, that it is a real blessing to belong to this country, and enjoy its protection. If you conduct yourselves well—if you perform all your duties, my paternal solicitude will be extended over you, and, notwithstanding what has passed, my Government will always watch over your welfare. Remember well all that I have now said to you."

The Journal des Debats, Ministerial paper, gives the speech attributed to the Emperor of Russia to the Municipal Deputation of Warsaw, and says that many manuscript copies of it have been circulated at Vienna, Berlin and Paris, one of which it procured. It expresses strong doubts as to its authenticity, and wishes that it may not be true; it argues that, as the municipal officers of Warsaw are all nominated by the Emperor, and chosen no doubt from the Poles most devoted

to his person, to address such language to that body would be to destroy all the feelings of reconciliation and kindness which have been brought about by time. It adds that the public will, no doubt, hesitate before believing such a document, and promises not to spare its comments upon it, should its authenticity be proved.

From the Baltimore American.  
**STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.**

The packet ship St. James, at New York, brings London papers to the 21st November.

These papers contain many speculations regarding the affairs between the United States and France, but are generally of opinion that war will not result from the present difficulties.

The London Morning Herald of Nov. 19th, contains a letter from its correspondent at Paris, which says, "The American question is, I aver, in a train of satisfactory adjustment. The British Government has offered its mediation between France and the United States. It has been accepted by the Cabinet of the Tuilleries, which even goes so far as to offer to lodge the money in the Bank of England, or the British Treasury. The American Charge d'Affairs has not yet left town, nor will he until the 1st December; but his going or staying, although connected with the question, cannot influence it in the slightest degree.

The navigation of the Baltic was closed by ice early in November, and upwards of two hundred ships detained in the ports of that sea.

LONDON, Nov. 21.  
(From the Times.)—Consols have fluctuated of late, but improved yesterday, and closed at 61 1/4. Speculators in stocks are now calculating the probabilities of war between France and America, and operating on these calculations. Their danger lies in any sudden settlement of the French and American dispute, against which they feel secure from the uncompromising character of General Jackson. General Jackson, it seems, is, throughout these operations, the party dreaded by the "bulls" and relied on by the "bears" of stock.

LONDON, Nov. 20.  
The circumstance of a war insurance having been effected at Lloyd's on a French merchant vessel from Bordeaux to Sumatra, indicates that the apprehension of a rupture between France and the United States is beginning to be entertained by certain persons engaged in commerce.

It was reported at the Paris Bourse, on the 18th, that Lord Palmerston had tendered the mediation of England between France and the United States, that the proposal had been deliberated upon in a council of ministers, the result of which had been to thank the British government, but to declare that the French Cabinet could not accept its interposition.

The Paris National says, that from the letter of Mr. Livingston, addressed to the Duke de Broglie before he left Paris, it appears, as was said beforehand by this journal, that the American Constitution does not admit of any other means of making satisfaction for the words of Gen. Jackson than by his modifying or explaining them in his next message to Congress, the President's speech being looked upon as that of a private individual, over which the Congress has no power. M. de Broglie, when he accepted the amendment of M. Valaze, ought to have explained to the Chambers what sort of satisfaction might be expected. Things, therefore, have come to this point, that unless Gen. Jackson, in his next speech to Congress, explains his former words, the French Government leaves to the American the responsibility of beginning the measures of action by which it intends forcing the accomplishment of the treaty, and no one who knows Gen. Jackson can expect that he will do any thing of the kind.

From the Morning Herald of November 21st.  
With respect to the report that the offered mediation of England in the American affair had been refused by the Cabinet of the Tuilleries, we are aware that in other respects that the French Government has apparently subjected itself to the charge of insincerity in its expressed desire for an accommodation of the question, that it only sought to demonstrate its own willingness, to avoid hostilities, in order to act upon Congress in opposition to the pugnacious President. We are aware that there being no Ambassador of the United States in France to deal with, the French Government has sought to involve minor American agents in the matter; and we know that these minor agents, penetrating the views of the French Cabinet, and determined not to commit their own Government, were not to be influenced by the ostentatious pacific professions of the Duc de Broglie. The affair had consequently resumed somewhat of its sombre aspect; but we are assured that there is still little likelihood that hostilities will really ensue.—Some interviews of M. Dupin with the King are said to relate to this subject, M. Dupin having been originally warmly opposed to concession. The change of the commander of the American Squadron in the Mediterranean, mentioned in an article, dated Mahon, 24th ult., was referred to in Paris as connected with the possible occurrence of a war; but we repeat that there is little chance of such a calamity.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The political aspects of Europe are commencing to occupy much more attention in the public mind than they have lately done, and an impression has prevailed here, that in addition to the supposed disputes between the Courts of Paris and St. Petersburg, matters have not lately run so smooth be-

tween those of St. Petersburg and Great Britain, whilst it has even been confidently advanced that a correspondence has taken place between Lord Palmerston and Durham relative to the necessity of demanding an explanation of the reply of the Czar, to the address of the Deputies of Warsaw.

Anticipations are also rife relative to the dispute between the French and the United States governments; and parties who maintain that it is unavoidable, refer to the naval armaments fitting out at Brest and Toulon, whilst others as strenuously apply the cause of those naval preparations only to the anticipated disagreement between France and Russia.—A good deal of anxiety prevails for the arrival of the inaugural address of the Queen Regent of Spain to the Cortes.—Our money market continues steady, Consols at 91 3/8 money.

From the London Herald, November 19.  
"The confidence prevailing with regard to the political tranquility of Europe, and the opinion that the payment of the French indemnity to the Government of the United States will be eventually made without any warlike demonstrations has by no means diminished, and the precautionary measures which the French Government have taken to secure their few West India colonies and possessions in the Balearic Islands have created no additional alarm—no fears of any actual rupture between the two Governments.

"The departure of the American Charge d'Affairs is productive of considerable annoyance to the French Cabinet, not so much on account of their fearing the consequences of either non-intercourse or war, but that it is impossible, in such a state of things, to dispense with preparations in the seaports, necessitating considerable expenditure. The meeting an economical Chamber of Deputies with such an item, growing out of a blunder, is by no means liked.—Chronicle.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—France is prepared to hurl defiance in the teeth of Russia; and there is not a reflecting mind in Europe which is not convinced that a war with Russia is the only thing that will firmly fix the Orleans' dynasty on the throne of France. That country can have no national interest in this matter, which is not common to England.

PARIS STOCK EXCHANGE, Nov. 13.—The hostile article of the Journal des Debats against Russia, and the relations of France with the United States, have been the subject of general conversation among speculators and seem to have checked the advance which the Funds might be expected to take from the abundance of capital in the market, and the improvements in the London Funds.—The price of Stocks has, in fact, declined.

PARIS STOCK EXCHANGE, Nov. 14, half past 4, P.M.—The articles against Russia, published by the Debats, have given rise to an idea that a coolness has arisen between the French Government and that of St. Petersburg which has produced a depression in the money market, and to this cause is attributed a slight decline that has taken place in the price of Stocks.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Nov. 18, half past four o'clock.—The funds were extremely heavy at the opening of the market, but a demand arising subsequently, the price of Stocks improved. This result is attributed to satisfactory intelligence said to have been received from the United States, and to the speech delivered by the Queen of Spain at the opening of the session of the Cortes on the 12th.

PARIS, Nov. 11, evening.—The statement of the Charge d'Affairs of America having received his passports is confirmed; in consequence, the French Charge d'Affairs will be recalled from Washington.

The Impartial states, that when Mr. Barton, the Charge d'Affairs of the United States, demanded his passports, they were given to him unaccompanied by an expression of regret at his departure, or any wishes for a more pacific tone being adopted on the part of his Government.

It approves of this, since any indication of fear of the consequences of his departure would be a compromise of the national dignity. At the same time there is no fear of an immediate rupture, and the choice of a successor to the warlike Jackson will remove most of the difficulties in the way of the negotiation. However it may turn out, vague apprehensions are still caused by this affair, and it is possible that business may be seriously affected by it.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—It is affirmed that a Committee of Insurance Brokers have determined, in consequence of the turn in the relations of France with the United States, that they will sign no more *risque de guerre l'annee* under 5 per cent. for a year's navigation. This Committee is composed of the heads of several of the largest houses in the capital, who last week would not have hesitated to sign these same risks at 2 or at most 2 1/2 per cent.

The *Courier Francais* intimates that there will be a war with America, and that the large fleet fitting out at Toulon, is intended to operate against us.

The *Constitutionnel* of 19th November, in an able article on the political relations of France, introduces the following observations—"The American affair which has remained for so long a time in a kind of diplomatic confusion, now assumes a more serious aspect. The respective representatives of the two states have withdrawn. The official relations have ceased. Attempts made by England to bring the two Governments to an understanding are spoken of. Our Navy however is placed on a war foot-

ing and holds itself ready to interfere." The *Constitutionnel* sees with much pleasure the equipment of a fleet of 15 ships of the line and 18 frigates, ordered by the Government, because, although a war is not to be considered as probable with America, it is right that France should show that she is not unprepared for whatever may happen. The people of the two countries will not plunge rashly into war, and the slow forms of constitutional governments are a sure prevention of the vanity of their leaders involving the countries to the ruinous expense of a contest.

**A FARM TO BE RENTED.**  
NEAR the Turnpike Bridge, 6 miles from Lexington, calculated for a desirable residence, and from the advantages of creek water and pasture, admits of being made a profitable Stock Farm. Enquire at J. KEISER'S, Lexington Hotel.  
January 12, 1836—2-1f  
A good BLACKSMITH to be hired—Enquire of J. KEISER.

**CITY LICENSES.**  
THE Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, at their stated meeting, to be held in the Council Chamber on the first Thursday in February, 1836, will hear applications for Licenses to Tavern-keepers, Coffee, Porter and Beer-house keepers, Confectioners, Victuallers, and Retailers.  
Hacks, Gigs, Drays, Wagons and Carts, plying for hire, Brokers, Hucksters, &c. within the city, will be licensed by the Clerk, (with the assent of the Mayor,) on application at his office.  
D. BRADFORD, Clerk of the City.  
Jan. 7, 1836—2-1d

**CIVIL ENGINEERING.**  
THIS is a subject of vast and increasing interest to our country at large, for the spirit of improvement seems to confine itself to no particular section of the Union, and human science seems to be utterly incapable of defining the limits to which its action will carry this great and growing nation.

There is a lamentable deficiency of practical scientific men in our country, and the contemplated increase of pay in the army and navy will be the sure means of retaining such young men in the service as have been educated at our National Schools. The only remedy will be found in extending our public institutions of learning to a more practical system of Education.  
"The School for Civil Engineers at Georgetown, Kentucky," is the only institution, as far as our knowledge extends, in which Surveying, Civil Engineering, &c. &c. are practically and theoretically taught. The Professor of this Department was not little scandalized for having asserted in his Prospectus, that "a young man of ordinary skill in Engineering could command 1500 dollars per annum for his services." At the close of his last session in October, one young gentleman only received a certificate, upon the strength of which he immediately got \$120 per month for his services, having acquired his profession in six months, at the expense of about \$75.

When one projects give birth to a series of others, and schemes of Internal Improvement are multiplying and maturing with a rapidity and energy unknown in any age or country before, it seems difficult for many such schools to supply the increasing demand for scientific agents.  
Georgetown, Jan. 6, 1836—2

## An Ordinance, Concerning the Sale of Wood within the City of Lexington, as amended January 7, 1836.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, that there shall be annually appointed by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen, four Inspectors of wood. One to reside or keep their office in each Ward of the City.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, that from and after the 1st day of January 1836, no wood shall be bought or sold within the City, from wagons or other vehicles, unless said wagon or other vehicle has been measured and marked by one of the said Inspectors as herein after mentioned.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, that said Inspectors or either of them shall, upon application by the owner or driver (if a free person) of any wagon or other vehicle, measure the same, designating on the different parts such measurements, and marking on the outside in some conspicuous place, the quantity of wood which said wagon may contain, and that such wagon or other vehicle have the cross pieces connecting the top of the wagon body, made of wood and not of chains, which said cross pieces shall have their length severally marked upon them.

SEC. 4. Be it further ordained, that the said Inspectors shall be allowed for their services twenty five cents for each wagon or other vehicle, to be paid out of the funds of the city.

SEC. 5. Be it further ordained, that any person violating this ordinance or any portion thereof, shall, if a free person, for each and every offence be fined in a sum not exceeding \$5.00 and costs, and if a slave shall violate the provisions of this ordinance, the wood so bought or sold or attempted to be bought or sold shall be forfeited by judgment of the Mayor.

The foregoing amended ordinance was regularly passed at a meeting of the Mayor and Board of Councilmen, on the 7th day of January, 1836.

JAMES E. DAVIS, Mayor.  
Attest, D. BRADFORD, Clerk of the City.  
Lexington, Jan 7, 1836—2-3t

**At a Meeting of the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, January 7, 1836,**

THE following persons were appointed Inspectors of Wood, for the wards annexed to their names respectively, to serve until the annual election.

A. W. PINCKARD, for Ward No. 1.  
JOHN W. TRUMBULL, for Ward No. 2.  
HARVEY McGUIRE, for Ward No. 3.  
B. G. THOMAS, for Ward No. 4.  
Attest, D. BRADFORD, Clerk of the City.  
2-3t

## ELECTION OF CITY OFFICERS.

THE Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington will meet in the Council Chamber, on Thursday, the 21st instant, for the purpose of electing the following officers, for the present year, viz:

A Clerk of the City,  
A City Marshal,  
A City Attorney,  
A City Printer,  
A City Collector,  
A City Treasurer,  
An Assessor,  
An Assistant Assessor,  
A Day Watchman,  
A Captain of the Night Watch, and 3 Night Watchmen,  
A Clerk of the Market,  
Two Weighers of the Market,  
A City Surveyor,  
An Inspector of Weights and Measures,  
Four Inspectors of Wood, one to reside or keep his office in each ward,  
A Keeper of the Grave Yard.

Candidates will leave their names with the Clerk. By order of the Board,  
DANIEL BRADFORD, Ck.  
Lexington, Jan. 7, 1836—2-1d

**A LIST OF LETTERS** remaining in the Post Office at Lexington, Ky. on the 1st of January, A. D. 1836, which, if not taken

out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

**A**  
Adams Jas M esq  
Adkins Allen S  
Akin miss Mary T  
Allender Edward esq  
Alexander Alfred  
Alexander John R  
Angil William  
Andrews John  
Anderson Wm esq  
Anderson John 2  
Anderson Andrew  
Allen Ricd of Jessamine  
Allison Leander B  
**B**  
Baker Amos near marble creek meeting house.  
Baker David  
Branch James S 2  
Beauford Luther M Dr  
Beauchamp Jesse  
Bar L B  
Birdsley E  
Barrett Peter  
Berry R B Dr  
Bentley William  
Bentley John P  
Bradley James esq  
Bradley Francis (care of John Henry)  
Bradley Dennis  
Bell John H  
Bell Marion mrs  
Bell Clarissa  
Ballsell Emeline miss  
Bealy A G Dr  
Berkley Burgess  
Bradford George  
Belden Paul  
Ballard Henry  
Bransham — mr  
Brans Alfred  
Brand E W  
Branch Harry  
Branch Letitia miss  
Back Robert L  
Black James  
Blackwell A  
Blackwell John  
Benning Lucy miss  
Benning A D  
Bell James  
Bristow George R jr  
Browning Wm P  
Brooks John  
Brooks Winney mrs  
Brown Mary miss  
Cackly James  
Campbell Victoria  
Carpenter John Lewis  
Carter H W (A M)  
Carter Wm G esq  
Clarke Edward 3  
Chase Harriet mrs  
Chambers Geo esq  
Chamblin William  
Chew Samuel esq  
Chase Edward  
Chalers Aaron  
Chin Crittenden  
Clark A H esq  
Clark John P  
Craig C  
Craig Chas F  
Craig John  
Cross James A mrs  
Craft Jonathan  
Cavanaugh J H  
Clelland P S  
Craile Jefferson  
Clenahan & Stone  
Daniels Norman V  
Daniel James esq  
Daniel Henry esq 2  
Daniel Henry capt  
Davidson Wm  
Davis John 2  
Davis E miss  
Davis Joseph  
Day Doctor  
Day Sarah mrs  
Drake Eliza Ann miss  
Drewry Henry  
Deserin mr  
Dellenger Jacob jr  
Delberghe Francis  
Dissell Reuben  
Dickerson Robert A  
Early John P M  
Eddleman Peter  
Ellis William  
Ellis Hezekiah S  
Florea Albert  
Fenwick James W  
Fallis Nicholas J  
Fisher Ann mrs  
Fisher Elizabeth mrs  
Fisher Daniel  
Fisher Frederick C esq  
Fisher John  
Flintoff Thomas  
Frierson John L esq  
Gabby John [Turnpike contractor]  
Gaster Daniel 4  
Gatwood Richard  
Gaunt Mary mrs  
Glaskins Thomas  
Garnet Wm  
Graham Robert  
Graham Alexander  
Garner Elius  
Gains John P  
Gaines William  
Gray Thomas  
Gout Mary  
Gause Edward  
Graves Mary P mrs  
Graves John C capt  
Graves Sally mrs  
Hallam & Greer  
Harp Conrad  
Hayes Sarah Ann miss 2  
Hamilton Eliza D mrs  
Hamilton Nancy D miss  
Hase Mary Ann miss  
Ham Henry esq  
Hally H esq 2  
Harrison Elizabeth mrs  
Harrison Mary (colored, care of Sam Thompson)  
Harris William  
Harris George  
Harris Carlisle miss  
Harris Catharine miss  
Harris John [Dentist] 2  
Harress Henry  
Harbin Sarah A mrs  
Haggins Candis  
Harberd Edw (of color)  
Haiton James  
Hews James  
Hendrick John Dr  
Hersman Joseph  
Herndon J G  
Herndon F D  
Heathman James esq  
Helm Mary M miss  
Irwin John  
Irwin John M C  
J  
Jackson Thompson (colored)  
Jack Thompson  
Jacobs James B  
Jeter Fielding  
Jenkins Jari  
Jones Thomas  
Jones Sarah mrs  
Jones Henry  
Jones Joseph  
Kackly James  
Kennedy John  
Kennedy M  
Kellogg John A 6  
Keyer S (Jeweller)  
Lackey Samuel  
Lackey Martha  
Lawhon John C Dr  
Lafoon John esq  
Lafoon James  
Lason Jane  
Levin James C esq  
Lennor Whitman H 2  
Lewis Jane  
Leet John C  
Maddox James C 2  
Maddox N  
Maddox Eliza  
Marshall Frances E mrs  
Marshall Glass esq  
Magruder Mary mrs  
Magruder John  
Martin John Wesley  
Masterson James  
Mason Sarah miss  
Meany E A esq  
Merrick mr (teacher in the city school)  
Merrick Wright  
Mieglove Sarah mrs  
Meek R esq  
Merriman William  
Messick C T  
Meek Alexander H  
Miller Elvira mrs  
Miller Sally A miss  
McCall Charles B N  
McCawle Franklin T  
McCann Neat  
McCann Benj  
McCall Eliza B A miss  
McLain John B  
McCallie John  
McLane Th  
McFarland Saml P  
McLean Robert W Dr  
McFee George  
McGee C L  
McLelland P S  
McDevitt Francis  
McLean Robert W  
Nash Harvey  
Nash Milinda Ann miss  
Newton S  
Newberry John  
O'Neal Lewis 3  
Offutt Mary Love miss  
Offutt Eliza C mrs  
Offutt Henry  
Offutt Alexander  
Offutt Joseph F 2  
Parrott Henry  
Parrot Josephine miss 2  
Payne James B 2  
Paine James  
Payne Sarah Ann miss  
Payne Nathan, for his servant Aaron Payne  
Payne Lydia miss  
Payne mrs Elizabeth  
Payne mrs Elizabeth  
Parker Gabriel  
Parker Richard 2  
Paul Michael  
Peyton Jacob  
Preston F  
Pearson E B care of B Blunt  
Peers Mary E miss  
Preston John G L esq  
Ragen Erasmus L  
Riden Eliza I Dr  
Randolph master John  
Ray John esq  
Reading Samuel P  
Read F S  
Reese Clinton A  
Redpath Alexander  
Reed John  
Retherford William  
Reynolds Joseph L  
Rice William  
Richmond E esq 2  
Riddle Wm esq  
Richly James Dr  
Rickacker Levi M  
Richardson Sarah miss  
Richardson Margaret  
Ann miss  
Richardson James  
Roach Daniel G  
Satteren William  
Stafford Charles 2  
Slaughter Gabriel  
Smallwood Fielding  
Shackelford Juliet care of mrs Jane Hunter  
Spates Robert  
Sparks John  
Smiths Martin  
Shelby O  
Shelton Azariah  
Smith Bird  
Smith Louisa H miss  
Smith R S  
Shipp Jane E miss  
Smith Frances mrs  
Smith James  
Smith James G Col  
Shipp L mrs  
Spiers Losson  
Springer Francis  
Springs Russell P  
Stout Judye  
Scovill Harvey  
Scott Edward B Dr  
Stow Daniel esq  
Sprowl Letitia mrs  
Sutcliffe John  
Sutton William  
Tailors' Society of Lexington, D C Virden, Secretary  
Topographical Society, Thompson Sarah J miss  
Thompson O'Brien  
Taylor Amanda C miss  
Taylor Curtis  
Taylor David  
Taylor James M  
Taylor James  
Taylor John C 2  
Tandy H  
Tandy John  
Vaughn James  
Vause William Col  
Wallace Arthur H  
Wallace Geo W capt  
Wallace Cadwallater esq  
Wallace John  
Walworth H F Col  
Wharton A S Dr  
Warden Joseph  
Whaley Stephen  
Waller James B  
Watson N  
Ward William Dr  
Wagner Dennis D  
Warfield Harriet mrs  
Warfield Katharine miss  
Welsh Elizabeth  
Well or Wells Margaret  
Weir Edward R esq  
West William W  
Wheler W G N  
Willen Wilhelm  
Whitfield  
Whitney George H  
Yates Wm esq 2  
Yates James  
Yates Joseph  
Yorke Edward esq  
JOSEPH FICKLIN, P. M.  
Lexington Jan. 1, 1836—1-3t  
P. S. Persons calling for these letters, will please to mention that they are advertised.



# LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1836.

"ELAM" has been received; but as the author complains of having suffered before a good deal from the printer's hands, we will not undertake to correct the proof sheet. If he takes that trouble himself and notifies us of his intention, we will insert it next week.

## TEXAS.

The subjoined letter was received by the publisher of this paper, from his brother, who embarked in the Texian expedition. It will be gratifying to the friends of many who have "cast their lot" among those who are struggling to burst the fetters attempted to be thrown over them by a despot, to learn that they are well, and that bright prospects await them.

NACOGDOCHES, (TEXAS) Dec. 9th, 1835.

Dear Brother:—I now embrace the little idle time left me since my departure from Huntsville, to write you a few lines. After a march of 36 days, we arrived here on yesterday morning, and are now quartered in the old Mexican Barracks. I would have written before this, sufficient to inform you of the steps I had taken, had I not been content that you had received a communication from Mr. Wm. Smith, of Huntsville, from which place I had not time after my conclusion to come to this country, to write to you. We have had quite an unpleasant, but a very joyful time of it. We left Huntsville with only 18 Volunteers, and our whole line now tells off from right to left, 67 effective men—well armed with muskets. A company of 36 riflemen from Louisville, under the command of Capt. James Tarlton, of Scott Co. Ky., left here yesterday evening for St. Antonio, a march which we shall be in readiness to perform as soon as our baggage arrives, of 450 miles, thro' a perfect prairie and wilderness country. The whole of our company under the command of Colonel Peyton S. Wyatt, are in fine health and spirits, save two on the sick list. Patrick Doyle is with us, and other Lexington boys, viz: Butler, Stubblefield, Welsh, &c., and send their compliments to all friends.

St. Antonio, has been for the last 4 or 5 weeks completely surrounded by the Americans, and the whole of the Mexican force within its walls. Skirmishes occur every day in which the colonists unavailingly succeed. An express arrived here about 12 o'clock yesterday, bringing the intelligence that "the grass cutters," a company of men who sortie every day from the City to cut grass for the horses of the Mexican Cavalry, had been attacked by a body of Americans, and upon the eve of being entirely routed with considerable loss, were reinforced by a battalion of Infantry of the Spaniards from the fort—which caused a reinforcement from the American line, and a tolerably "hot little battle" was fought, which resulted in the defeat of the Mexicans, with the loss of 60 or 70 dead on the field. On the American side only one missing—supposed to have been taken prisoner. I think we shall leave here in 2 or 3 days—and not reach St. Antonio till the middle of February. I will write, should any thing occur, from all convenient points, and give you information that may be relied upon. You will discover by the papers I send you that Texas WILL BE AN INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT, about "the Ides of March" you will hear her Declaration.

Yours, &c.

The expunging resolutions have passed the Senate of Ohio by a large majority.

The report of the Postmaster General will be found in our columns to-day. The slightest inspection of that able document will be sufficient to show the rapidly increasing improvements in the Department, since the appointment of its present efficient director. It adds, indeed, one other witness, not to be withstood, to proclaim to the world the utter falsity and recklessness of the "croakings" of those "wo-begone politicians" to whose political infamy it could not be easily imagined that there could be added a stain of deeper dye.

From some parts of the beautiful speech of Mr. Clay, on the introduction of his Land Bill, we should infer that that gentleman seriously intends withdrawing from political life to "the peaceful shades of Ashland." We should presume, however, he will not take this step until the close of the present session of Congress, or at least until our differences with France shall have assumed a definite form. It is thought by many, that the course taken by the Senate induced France to assume the stand she has taken. From the speeches in, and action of the Senate, France was taught to believe that the country was divided, and that the President would not be sustained in the determination of requiring from France the execution of a just and solemn treaty—hence the "insertion," by the French Chambers, in their bill, not to pay the indemnity until "explanations should be made of the President's Message to Congress. If, then, the conduct of the Senate has produced the difficulty, we would suppose the causes which could induce the leader of that body, voluntarily to desert his post at this critical moment, ought to be very imperious.

## CONGRESS.

Nothing of much general interest has yet come under the consideration of Congress, except Mr. Clay's Land Bill, which is likely to prove one of the most exciting topics of the session; and the renewal of the Abolition Question.

In the Senate, Jan. 5, Mr. Leigh made a report relative to the bequest to the United States of the late Jas. Smithson, of London, for the purpose of founding a Seminary of learning in the City of Washington, accompanied by a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint an agent for the purpose of receiving the bequest, and carrying the intentions of the testator in that behalf into effect. The resolution was read and ordered to be printed.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

After a long and interesting debate on the Convention Bill, the vote was taken and the bill lost—numbers for it 48, against it 51. The subject of chief importance before the Legislature at present, is the project of a Rail Road from Cincinnati to Charleston, S. C. The bill proposes the construc-

tion of the road from Charleston to Cincinnati, but Louisville jealous of the rivalry of that city, insists that the road will lead direct to herself. It seems to be the opinion that a kind of compromise will take place, and that the Legislature will require it to fork at some convenient point, one branch leading to Louisville and the other to Cincinnati.

A Bill for a Turnpike from Maysville to Mt. Sterling, has been ordered to be engrossed.

The first stone of a new City was to have been laid on the 8th instant, by General Jackson on the Potomac, opposite Washington. It is to bear his own name.

The loss of the Mexicans at San Antonio is stated to have been 300 killed, while that of the Texans was only 4 men.

The first No. of the "Philanthropist," published by James G. Birney, at New Richmond, Ohio, has come to hand. It is neatly printed—the subscription two dollars a year. We regret to find that Mr. Birney still perseveres in a course which recent events might have taught him would, instead of bringing about the result he no doubt conscientiously labors for, do more to retard it than the most zealous abettors of the system could possibly have effected. Besides, the hostile attitude into which such a plan is likely to bring one part of the Union against the other, there are reasons which regard him personally, that lead us to wish he was embarked in some better business.

The Cincinnati Republican says that the steamboat Wyoming, while putting off from that Quay for Maysville, exploded her harbor boiler on Saturday last about 10 o'clock, A. M., and that it is not yet ascertained how many lives are lost.

The death of Col. Milan is confirmed by the New-Orleans Bee of the 31st ultimo, which also states that Captain Cook of that city, and two or three other brave officers were killed in storming San Antonio. Col. Milan led the charge, and was mainly instrumental in its success.

The following, extracted from the Advocate, published at Vandalia, of the 30th ult., conveys a sufficient answer to the gross misrepresentation bandied about in the Whig papers, respecting the newly-elected Senator from Illinois.

"On Tuesday last our General Assembly proceeded to elect a Senator, to fill the vacancy in the United States' Senate, occasioned by the death of the Hon. E. K. Kane, when, on the 12th ballot, Major General Wm. LEE D. EWING was elected, by a vote of 40 to 37, over Gen. James S. Smith, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Gen. Ewing, we understand, will leave here on Sunday next for Washington. It gives us great pleasure to state, that the politics of Gen. Ewing are of the soundest kind; he will give the administration the most efficient support."

## COUNTY AND CITY MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lexington and county of Fayette, held at the Court House on Monday, January 11, 1836, on motion of John M. McCalla, Esq. James E. Davis Esq. was appointed Chairman, and Wm. R. Bradford, Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated by the Chairman, it was addressed by Messrs. Robert Wickliffe, Jr. Esq., Dr. W. H. Richardson, Robert Wickliffe, sen. Esq. and Charlton Hunt, Esq. On motion of Charlton Hunt, Esq. it was Resolved, That a committee of be appointed by the Chairman of the meeting, to be styled the Fayette County Committee of Internal Improvements, whose duty it shall be, to adopt and carry into effect, such measures in reference to the subject of Internal Improvements, as they deem expedient for, and conducive to the interests of Fayette county.

On motion, it was Resolved, That this meeting now adjourn.

JAMES E. DAVIS, Ch'm.  
WM. R. BRADFORD, Sec'y.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Chairman, the Committee of Internal Improvement under the resolution in the above proceedings.

Charlton Hunt	John R. Dunlap
John Norton	Wm. Stanhope
Joseph Picklin	Roger Quarles
Benjamin Warfield	John M. McCalla
Thomas H. Waters	M. C. Johnson
Dr. E. Warfield	Dr. W. H. Richardson
Thomas A. Russell	Charles C. Moore
Thomas Smith	Thomas H. Shelby
Charles Carr	Walter Bullock
John Bradford	Edwin Bryant
John Brand	James Hamilton
Dr. B. W. Dudley	J. G. McKinney
Jacob Ashton	Joseph Bruen
Lewis Deiman	Robert S. Todd
Luther Stevens	Benjamin Gratz
Samuel Fitch	R. A. Cud.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, made thro' the medium of the Lexington Kentucky Gazette, the Democratic Republicans of Jessamine county assembled in Nicholasville on the 8th day of January, 1836, JAMES TROTTER was called to the chair, and SAMUEL MILLER appointed Secretary. After the object of the meeting had been explained by the Chairman, the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the Democratic State Convention to be held at Frankfort on the 23d day of February next, to nominate Electors known to be friendly to the election of Martin Van Buren for President, and R. M. Johnson for Vice President, and candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and to do whatever in the opinion of said Convention may be necessary for the promotion of the political interests of our country.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the nomination of Martin Van Buren for President, and Richard M. Johnson for Vice President.

Resolved, That Thos. B. Scott, Capt. James Trotter, Capt. James Munday, Gen. Wm. Oids, John Perry, Morton Zimmerman, Samuel Scott, George Faulconer, Harrison Daniel, Maj. John H. Harly, Thomas Peyton, James McCabe, James Norvell, James Simms, John Jackson, Alexander McPhaters, Alexander Duncan, Wm. Cox, Benjamin Netherland, Jr., John Hunter, Jr., Fountain Dickerson, Jonathan Jones, Saml. Hunter, Daniel F. Treadaway, Wm. C. Ormstead, Dr. John L. Price, Theophilus Meglone, Henry Lindsey, Col. Thos. Smith,

Samuel Holloway, Absalom Croach, N. Welch, Alexr. Welch, Jr., John Welch, sen., John Welch, Jr., Washington F. Shely, Lewis Singleton, Wm. Robards, Richard Gatewood, Dudley Baker, Hiram Stafford, Lewis Lowens, Daniel Bourne, Barney Reynolds, Wm. Reynolds, Geo. Reynolds, Tho. T. Cogar, David P. Watson, Pinckney Spraggins, John Messick, John Cook, M. Rogers, James J. Burch, Joseph Wright, Henry Ball, R. Hill, Richard H. Ridgely, Hugh McCabe, P. Keatley, Perry McConathy, Thomas D. Elmore, James Welch, Thos. Bryant and Burwell Featherstone, be appointed delegates to represent the county of Jessamine in the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Frankfort on the 23d day of February next, to co-operate with such as may meet there from other counties, in the selection of a suitable ticket for Electors of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson; and in the selection of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Resolved, That a Committee of Vigilance be appointed for this county, whose duty it shall be to fill all vacancies that may occur.

Resolved, That Lewis Singleton, Maj. John H. Harly, Harrison Daniel, Dr. Jno. L. Price and James Trotter constitute said committee.

Resolved, That this meeting condemn the doctrine of the abolitionists.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, after being subscribed to by the officers, be published in the Lexington Kentucky Gazette.

JAMES TROTTER, Ch'm.

SAMUEL MILLER, Sec'y.

## INDIAN WAR.

ST. AUGUSTINE, (Florida) Dec. 12, 1835. The whole country has been thrown into a state of alarm and confusion by the hostile attitude assumed by some Indians who are averse to emigration. Some aggressions have been committed by them, and settlements and plantations have been deserted, and the inhabitants have fled in every direction. We have been kindly favored with the perusal of a letter from a gentleman in Alabama, to a friend in this city, from which we make the following extract:

"McCONAUGA, Dec. 8. The Indians are doing all the mischief they can. All the settlements about Wakohoota are burnt and provisions destroyed; there has been several encounters between the whites and Indians, without much damage. Yesterday a party of 15 rode out to Capt. Priest's, and were attacked by a party of Indians, and two of them wounded, one dangerously. We are putting up a strong picket at this place, and shall be able to defend it if all my men are true. The country is in a deplorable state, every family having left their homes and property and fled to some one of the forts building. God knows what will be the end of it. I am determined to hold on to this fort so long as a man remains in me."

Measures have been taken to arm and equip the militia of the several Counties, and several companies of the U. S. Troops, in addition to those already stationed at Camp King, together with a number of companies of mounted militia, are now on their way to that station.

Arms and ammunition have arrived from Savannah at Picolata, for the militia of this county, which will be immediately distributed, and we shall have little to fear from them in our immediate neighborhood. We are about 100 miles from the scenes of disturbance, with the broad St. John's between us, and if guards be stationed at their crossing places, nothing need be apprehended.

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

We have just been informed that San Antonio has fallen—that Cos and his army are taken prisoners. The brave and intrepid Milan fell while leading the assault.—Vicksburg Reg. Dec. 31.

## Good News for the Tobacco Planters.

—The Philadelphia Gazette says—"We have received a letter from a gentleman in Paris dated Oct. 16, informing us that Sir Henry Parnell and Dr. Bowring had recently been consulted by the Chamber of Deputies on the subject of the Tobacco monopoly, which resulted in something like a determination to put an end to its cultivation in France. The enormous and almost prohibitory duty, on tobacco levied in France, has been established for the purpose of encouraging the growth of domestic Tobacco, and altho' like the high duty on sugar imposed to foster the home manufacture of sugar from beets, it has occasioned the domestic growth of the article, yet it has been effected at an immense sacrifice of the comfort of French noses, which have been obliged to pay a dozen prices for snuff. Our information on this subject is from a source which authorizes us to assert the fact of the consultation referred to, and of its probable result, as positive. This meditated arrangement certainly manifests no hostile feelings towards the United States, who would be great gainers by it, and it does credit to the candor of the English Political Economists, who knowing this effect, have used their influence to bring it about."

Balt. Amer.

By the Brig Leo, from Matanzas, at New York, we learn that several piracies have been committed off the Island of Maderia. It was reported at Matanzas that an American brig had been captured by them in an open boat, and all hands murdered!—Id.

From the New Orleans Courier, December 24.

## LATEST FROM TAMPIO.

Horrid Butchery of the twenty-eight Prisoners taken from Mehia's Expedition.—We are informed by a passenger arrived this morning in the brig Attakapas, whence she sailed on the 17th inst. that 23 Americans, 3 Frenchmen and 2 Germans, were shot there a few days previous to his departure. The object of the Mexicans was not only to kill them, but to make them suffer as much as possible before this was effected—for this purpose, their guns were fired with in a few paces of their bodies, and aimed at those parts which would not cause instantaneous death;—in this way some of them were shot ten or fifteen times, before life became extinct. Our informant further says, that their clothes were set on fire by the wadding of the guns, and suffered to burn off them. Among the numbers shot, were two ouths, apparent-

ly about 17 years of age. A large pit was then dug, and after these unfortunate, but brave men were stripped of their shoes and boots, they were indiscriminately thrown in. A few moments before they were shot, one of them, an American, implored the guards, in the presence of a priest, for a drink of water, which was refused! It will be recollected that Mehia's expedition was fitted out at this place. Among those who were shot, we learn the names of Wm. H. Morris, J. Ives, engineer, and a Mr. Demausen, who in a particular manner distinguished himself with a courage and firmness seldom equalled. On his executioners wishing to tie a bandage round his eyes, he indignantly repulsed them. Do you think, said he, I am afraid to look death in the face?—No!—die the death of a martyr of liberty—he then ordered the soldiers to shoot, and on the first fire, more fortunate than the rest, he was killed. We are told that he did every thing to inspire his troops with courage and resignation, and to meet their fate as became men. Two hours before the execution, Mr. D wrote a song, to the air of the Marseilles hymn, which he sang from the jail to the place of execution. The song was in French, and will be found in that part of our paper. Thus has fallen twenty-eight brave men. Comment is unnecessary—so barbarous and savage a procedure, cannot but create feelings of indignation and detestation in the breast of every man susceptible of feeling, against their fiend-like executioners.

We are further informed, that martial law had been put in force—the utmost consternation prevailed amongst all the foreigners, they considering their lives and property unsafe—indeed the lower classes of the people had threatened to rise en masse, and murder the whole of them. All foreigners are considered as Americans, and are stigmatized by the Mexicans as "Infernal Americans." A short time previous to the shooting of these captives, a store belonging to a Frenchman was broken, and robbed of its contents by the mob.

The report of the Mexican ports being closed against American vessels, is incorrect—it no doubt originated from the fact of the port of Tampico, being closed during the time Mehia was there, but was immediately opened after his defeat and expulsion.

A Conducta for Tampico, with 900,000 dollars of specie, said principally to belong to merchants of New Orleans, had been stopped at St. Louis, by order of Santa Anna. Another with about 90,000, arrived safe at Tampico—a part of which has been brought to this place by the Attakapas.

There was not a single armed vessel of any nation at Tampico. The Americans complain a great deal of this neglect of our government—their lives and property being thus at the mercy of the Mexican rabble, who it is said are always ready on any occasion of popular excitement to rob foreigners. It is to be hoped our government, seeing the imperious necessity of the case, will send a naval armed force to that place, without delay.

Since the above was in type, we have conversed with several respectable merchants who have received letters from Tampico, who represent the circumstances of the death of the 28 men who were shot, as entirely different from what we have stated, and that the barbarity which our informant alleges against the Mexicans in this case, is quite unfounded. Our endeavor is always to arrive at truth, but when we are compelled to take verbal information, it is very difficult. We therefore give our account for what it is worth, without vouching for its authenticity.

A commercial friend has been so kind as to hand us a letter from a highly respectable merchant at Tampico, which will be found below. The conduct of Mehia's troops is very censurable, they having made an attack upon a commercial house, where they knew there was a large amount of specie.

From the New Orleans Bee.

Tampico, Dec. 14th, 1835.

Dear Sir: This morning twenty-eight unfortunate victims of treachery and villainy, part of Mehia's expedition were shot. I hand you enclosed a list of them, with a petition presented to the Military Commandant, by several foreigners and Mexicans, drawn up and signed by the prisoners, but alas it was not in his power to meet their solicitude. The papers enclosed were sent to me by the curate who attended them in their last moments, they requested that they might be printed in New Orleans. The letter from Jonas H. Steward, and the petition to the Commandant, were given to me at the prison gate on Sunday morning. I had them translated into Spanish and presented them myself to the Commandant and am satisfied, that had he the power he would have complied with their last request.

You have here a full view, as will the government and people of the United States have, of the hideous crime committed in the port of New Orleans in the presence of populating Texas, a number of distressed and unfortunate beings are entrapped and put on board the schooner Mary Jane, Captain Hall, under the express stipulation and understanding that they are bound for Matagorda and Galveston in Texas, as the clearance of said vessel at the custom house in New Orleans on the 6th ult. indicates; it was further understood that they were to have lands on their arrival there and a free passage; but mark the result—Such has been the fate of these unfortunate men, was near to have been inflicted on

every American in this place—such enterprises may in New Orleans be termed mercantile speculations; they are worthy of such men as enter into them and I do not envy them their feelings. List of persons under sentence of death by order of a Military Tribunal, held at Tampico, to be shot on Monday, 14th Dec. 1835.

Arthur N. Clement, native of Penn. aged 40 years—no parents.

Thomas Whitaker, do do 30—father in Pennsylvania.

Wm. C. Barclay, native of New York aged 20—parents in New York.

Jacob Morrison, do do 21—parents in Kentucky.

Edward Mount, do do 23 mother in State of New York.

Charles Gross, native of Penn. aged 23—mother in Pennsylvania.

Isaac F. Leeds, do New Jersey, aged 30—no parents.

Mordecia Gist, do Maryland, aged 43—father in Maryland. His own last residence Indiana.

David Long, native of Ohio, aged 45—mother in Ohio.

Wm. H. Hackey, native of Virginia, aged 20—mother in Virginia.

Jonas K. Stuart, do Vermont, 23—mother in Vermont.

Daniel Holt, do Canada, 18—parents in Canada.

James Cramp, do England, 22—parents in Oswego, N. Y.

Lewis Jacobs, do do 21—mother in Lower Canada.

Thos. H. Rogers, do Ireland, 23—parents in Ireland.

Daniel Donnelly, do do 20—parents in St. Johns, N. B.

James Farrall, do do 23—father in Green co. N. Y.

John McVish, do England, 35—no parents (two brothers in New Orleans).

Augusto San S. Sear, native of France, 22—parents in France.

Augusto Demoussent, native of France aged 25—parents in France.

Fred. Delboy, do Dantzic, 24—parents in Dantzic.

Fk. Wm. Mauer, do Germany, 22—parents in Saxony.

Henry Wagner, do do 24—no parents; last residence Philadelphia.

John Ivish, do do 24—no parents.

Andrew Helm, do do 50—no parents.

George J. Selin, do do 27—father in Germany.

Wm. H. Morris, native of New Providence, do do 28—no parents.

L. M. Bellmont, do Hanover, 26—no parents.

Three prisoners died in the Hospital viz: Fleming, aged about 25—native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Harris Blood, do 40 do England.

Jas. McCormick 30 do Ky.

The following is a letter from one of the prisoners to his friend in this city: Tampico, Dec. 13, 1835.

Dear friend: I will in as few words as possible give you intelligence of my fate, which is an untimely one. Tomorrow morning before sunrise, together with 27 of my companions, we are to be shot, according to orders given to us by a court martial of Mexican soldiers or officers, for an attack on this city on the 15th November last. I for my part am perfectly reconciled to my fate.

There is no use in giving the particulars of the battle; I am pretty sure you must have heard it before; I, at the time of the engagement, received a wound in the head with a ball, and another through the right hand. I have been in the hospital until this afternoon from the morning of the battle. No money can save us; even five thousand dollars was offered for any individual; there was likewise offered one hundred thousand dollars as a ransom for all, which was refused. The reason of it is, they want to deter others from embracing the cause of liberty. This is a regular massacre. We should have been treated as prisoners of war. I hope the American nation will revenge our deaths. I have but a few hours to live—so God bless you all! Farewell forever!

JAMES FARRELL.

To Mr. Garretson, N. Orleans.

P. S. Write to my relations. You are the only one I have written to. I can say no more.

J. F.

## BRICK MACHINES.

We consider it very doubtful whether the wager proffered below will be accepted from any quarter. Sawyer's Machine, wherever known, is confessedly superior to all of its class, that no one will be found willing to throw away his money by betting against it.—Louisville Ad.

## SAWYER'S PATENT.

The operations of this machine are with DRY CLAY, which, when properly prepared, yields an article equal to the best Stock Brick, and at an expense, as is estimated, of not more than one half that of manufacturing in the usual way.

There being, at this time, various machines before the public, the proprietor of the above patent is induced to invite a comparison of their respective merits; and as an incentive, he will stake his patent right for Indiana, (some four or five counties excepted,) against the right for the same territory to any other brick machine now patented; a forfeit to be made of the one pronounced of the least merit, and a regular, legal deed of the right given. The test to be made by the fair and general operations and estimated yearly products, in comparison to cost, of two of the best constructed machines, (one of each kind,) in the United States; the machines and judges to be selected by the patentees. In arriving at a conclusion, the solidity, weight, perfectness of corners and edges, durability, imperviousness to weather, fire, and water, as well as the general quality of the bricks through the kiln, and the expense of manufacturing, shall be considered.

The foregoing will remain open thirty days for the acceptance of any one disposed to offer.

## COMMUNICATED.

DIED.—In Nashville, Tenn. Mrs. Eliza A. Wallace, relict of the late Mr. James H. Wallace, of that city, and daughter of Benjamin Bogg, Esq., of the vicinity of Lexington.

Mrs. W. was well known to many of the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county. From

her pleasing deportment and never-failing exertions to do good, (like the ministering Angel,) she justly became the ornament of the circle in which she moved, whether at home or abroad, and her loss the more deeply regretted by all who had an acquaintance with her. The following extract from the Western Methodist, a paper printed in Nashville, Tenn. is but a just panegyric on the deceased.

A FRIEND.

## A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

TO THE MEMORY OF MRS. ELIZA A. WALLACE, (Relict of the late James Harvey Wallace,) a much respected member of the Methodist E. Church in this City.

She has left this world of sorrow,  
Joying in the endless bloom  
Of those scenes, from whence we borrow  
All our hopes of Bliss to come.  
Brightly shining, sweetly singing,  
To the praises of the Lamb;  
Harps and seraph's voices ringing,  
Hallelujahs to his name.

Blooming health, and cheerful spirits,  
In her features lately shone;  
Friendship chose her for her merits,  
As a votary of her own.  
Charity her heart expanded;  
Of by noble actions prov'd;  
Deity her life commanded,  
All the fold of God she lov'd.

Talents highly cultivated,  
She to useful knowledge joined;  
Ne'er with trifles captivated,  
All admired her strength of mind.  
Much beloved—by all respected,  
Mourning friends deplore her loss;  
Relatives and friends dejected,  
None will find to fill her place.

Agonizing were the hours  
Of her last sojourning here;  
Pain almost beyond the powers  
Of endurance tortured her;  
Struggling nature soon gave over,  
She in seeming slumber fell;  
Sinking, wondering, she'll discover  
Worlds where Saints immortal dwell.

Waking in a world of pleasure,  
Her lost Harvey meets her sight;  
There is her unfading treasure,  
In the realms of pure delight.  
Happy, Oh! how happy, Sweet!  
How delightful, new and strange,  
The pure bliss thou shalt inherit,  
In a world which cannot change.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 21, 1835. OSCAR.

DIED.—In Arkansas, on the 31st ult. Mr. LEWIS D. PAYNE, in the 23d year of his age.

Mr. Payne was a native of this country, son of Col. Henry C. Payne. His untimely death was the result of accident. He was hunting deer with several of his friends, on Island 86, in the Mississippi river. His friends had taken their stand, and he went into the woods separate from them, to drive the game out. He had fastened his horse, for the purpose of shooting a deer, and had gone about four hundred yards from him, when the accident occurred, which deprived him of life. It is supposed that in getting over a high log the concussion produced by jumping off it, or the striking of his cocked shot-gun against the log, discharged it, and lodged the contents (twenty buck shot) in his right side, a little below the ribs. He afterwards walked about a quarter of a mile, before his voice was heard calling for assistance.

He has left a large circle of friends relatives and acquaintances to mourn his early exit. His remains were brought to this county, where his funeral took place yesterday.—Intelligencer.

## CAR HOURS.

LEXINGTON.



**STATE OF KENTUCKY, Boone Circuit.**  
Circuit Court, November Term, 1835.  
Currie's heirs &c. complainants vs. Jacob Fowler, Tibbs heirs &c. defendants, in Chancery.  
This day came the complainants by their attorney, and on their motion, it is ordered and made known to John Spence and Mary F. Spence, Thos Triplett and Margaret C. Triplett, Duval and Nancy F. Duval, Thomas Tibbs, Foushee Tibbs, Tibbs heirs &c. and Samuel Tibbs, heirs at law of Wiloughby Tibbs, dec'd, and to all unknown claimants of ten thousand acres of land lying on the waters of Big Bone creek in the now county of Boone, entered and surveyed in the name of Isaac Melchor which entry is as follows: "May 11th 1780. Isaac Melchor enters 10,000 acres upon Treasury warrants, on the Big Bone creek, beginning at the fork about 3 or 4 miles above the lick and running up both forks including its branches." That on the Friday next before the last Saturday in May 1836, at the house of Henry Lee in Mason county, the complainants in this cause will take the deposition of said Lee, and on the said last Saturday of May 1836, they will take the deposition of Thos. Young, at his residence in said county of Mason, and at the house of John F. Gaines in Boone county, on the first Saturday of June 1836, they will take the deposition of John Tirdall, for the purpose of perpetuating the testimony of said witnesses in regard to the validity of said claim which said complainants profess to hold, and in regard to the invalidity of interfering claims.  
And it is directed that this order be published six times in the Kentucky Gazette, and that there be at least four months between the first advertisement and the taking of said depositions.  
A copy attested.  
CH. CHAMBERS, c. b. c. c.  
December 19, 1835—50-6t

**CAREY'S LIBRARY OF CHOICE LITERATURE.**

TO say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all agree, and on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews; in the pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have several classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it is easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the feast of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary aliment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and to enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works, complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held constantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which, the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire, the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and hebdomadal journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character, cannot fail to provide ample materials for this part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selection and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favorable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

**TERMS.**  
The work will be published in weekly numbers. In stitched covers, each number containing twenty imperial octavo pages, with double columns, making two volumes annually, of more than 520 octavo pages, each volume; and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of material furnished in a single year, will be equal to more than forty volumes of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will be at least ten times the price of a year's subscription to the "Library." The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not cumbersome addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be \$5 per annum, payable in advance.  
A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to agents; and any agent, or postmaster furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription, shall be entitled to the commission of twenty per cent. or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers, post paid.  
E. L. CAREY & A. HART,  
July 17, 1835—42 Philadelphia.

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken Mr. THOMAS DOLAN into partnership in his Mercantile concern. The business will, in future, be conducted in the name of

**LEAVY & DOLAN,**  
who have now on hand, and are receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and very general assortment of

**MERCHANDISE,**  
of nearly every variety; which they will sell on reasonable terms.  
WM. A. LEAVY.  
Lexington, April, 22—16-1t

**LEXINGTON BRANCH BANK OF KENTUCKY.**

THE regular discount day, will be on Tuesday morning of each week, and Notes and Bills offered must be deposited in Bank on a day preceding the discount day.  
WILL. S. WALLER, Cash'r.  
July 8, 1835—27-1t

**WOOD CUTTERS!!! WOOD CUTTERS!!!**

THE subscriber will give fifty cents per cord to wood cutters, for cutting wood within two miles of Lexington. Apply to  
N. McCOY,  
Dec. 24, 1835—51-1t Near Lexington.

**FOR SALE FOR CASH, A FIRST-RATE PIANO FORTE.**

Enquire at this office.  
Lexington Dec. 21, 1835—51-1t

**FRENCH CHINA.**

**SUPERB DINNER SERVICES.** Gold Band Desert Services, to match with Splendid Fruit Baskets; supported by figures; and a variety of valuable Chinese; viz.—Tea Sets, Plates, Bowls, &c.  
Also—One Case Plated Candlesticks, 1 splendid Set Cut Glass Girandolaes, Mantel Clocks, Astral Lamps, &c.  
The above China is of our own importation direct from Paris, and of a superior quality and style. Just opened by  
JAMES & BROTHER.  
June 22, 1835—28-1t

**300 DOLLARS REWARD.**

Stolen from the subscriber on Saturday night the 12th of September inst. between 7 and 8 o'clock, an old liquor case, containing \$120 in half eagles, \$300 in fifty dollar notes of the U. S. Bank, \$250 mostly in 20 dollar notes of the Lex. Branch of the Bank of Kentucky.

1 Silver tumbler, bottom worn out, containing \$30 in U. S. money, and the balance full of silver change—Also in the tumbler, an old fashioned coin commonly called a "Cob dollar," nearly a triangle, without letters or figures on it, which has been in my family near seventy years.  
1 Certificate of stock in the Maysville Turnpike company, issued to the Fayette County court, for one hundred shares.  
Also, about \$15,000 in due bills &c. all payable to G. Keen; among which, the following are recollect:  
1 note on Darwin Johnson, due 15th September next, for 100 dollars.  
1 note on John Keiser, due 25th December next, for 100 dollars.  
1 note on John B. Higbee, due 25th December next, for 40 dollars.  
1 note on Cornelius Hendricks due 25th December next for 30 dollars.  
4 notes on Thomas S. Redd & J. R. Sloan amounting to \$750.  
1 note on Nathaniel Gist, due 17 or 18 years ago, for \$100.  
1 note on Jesse Bayles, for \$8.  
A receipt from John Norton for 25 or \$2600.  
A contract between O. Keen, and N. H. Hall and wife for rent of a plantation, dated about five years past.

A memorandum of a judgment of the Fayette Circuit court against A. Legrand, dated some years back, for about \$140, signed by General Thomas Bodley, Clerk of the Court.  
The reward will be paid for the delivery of the case and contents to me, or such information I can get them.  
O. KEEN.  
Lexington Sept 15th, 1835—36-1t

**NEW GROCERY STORE.**

**LEO TIBBATS,**  
RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Grocery business at his father's old stand, Short-street, opposite the Court-house, where he intends to keep a general assortment of

**GROCERIES,**  
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS;  
and all such articles as are usually sold by Grocers.  
Lex. Sept 17, 1835—45-3m

**JOB GREEN,**

**CHAIR MANUFACTURER,**  
CONTINUES the above business opposite the Masonic Hall, on Main-street.

He has on hand, and offers for sale on reasonable terms, a large and splendid assortment of

**FANCY & WINDSOR CHAIRS**  
of all descriptions and prices—also, Seelies, Rocking Chairs with cane backs and seats; Boston, and other kinds, all of which are manufactured of the best materials, and warranted well made. Old Chairs repaired and painted; Copal Varnish for sale.

Wanted, a good fancy Chair maker—also, a Printer and Compositor, none but good workmen need apply; to such, constant employment and good wages will be given.  
An apprentice well recommended will be taken.  
Lexington, July 23, 1834—29-1t

**LAND, HORSES, CORN, HEMP, &c.**

**AT PUBLIC SALE.**  
Will be sold at Public Auction, on the 27th of this present month, on the premises, to the highest bidder, that well known tract of Land, upon which Capt. James Fletcher formerly resided, situated in the county of Jessamine, about one mile and a half south of Nicholasville and within a few hundred yards of the Nicholasville and Lancaster Turnpike Road. This Farm contains 270 acres of first rate land, the one half under cultivation the residue heavily timbered. The improvements consist of a brick dwelling house, barn, stable, smokehouse, &c.  
Will be sold at the same time and place, twenty head of Horses, consisting of mares, geldings and colts. About 300 barrels Corn, about 25 acres of Hemp, 10 or 12 head of Cattle, 50 Sheep, Farming Utensils, 100 bushels Hemp Seed, and 30 acres of Oats.  
Terms of Sale.—For the Land, one-third of the purchase money will be required in hand; the balance in one and two years.  
For the personal property, a credit of six months will be given. In both cases, bonds with approved security will be required. Immediate possession given.  
A. B. MORTON.  
Jan. 1, 1836—52-1ds

The Georgetown Sentinel and Paris Citizen will insert the above until day of sale, and charge this office.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

The Firm of Gab'l. I. Morton and A. B. Morton, trading under the firm of Morton & Co. in a Bagging concern in Fayette county, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.  
GAB'L. I. MORTON,  
A. B. MORTON.  
October 26, 1835.

**CAUTION.**

WE the undersigned caution the public against trading for a note of hand given by us to Andrew W. Hall, and payable 1st of March 1834, for three hundred and twenty six dollars, as said note has been liquidated. And we are determined not to pay it again unless compelled by law.  
JAMES F. BRADLEY,  
JOHN R. KELLER.  
January 1st, 1836—52-3t

**LOOK HERE.**

**JOHN M. HEWETT,**  
TRUSS MAKER,  
Opposite the Lexington Hotel, Lexington, Ky.

BEGS leave, respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has obtained the agency of Mr. THOMAS STAGNER, of Richmond, Ky. to use, vend and practice his celebrated PATENT TRUSS, for the cure of all cases of Hernia, or Rupture, of recent or long standing.

He is so convinced of the importance of the instrument above all that have ever yet been used, that he not only purposed to abandon all the various kinds he has heretofore used in his extensive practice, but to assure the afflicted, that the universal terms, are—no Cure, no Pay!  
N. B. All kinds of Bandages, Gentlemen's Riding Girdles, and Suspenders, manufactured and for sale as before.  
June 26, 1834—27-1t

**LOST.**

On the night of Tuesday, 24th November, between Brennan's Hotel and Exchange Office of David A. Sayre, a CORAL BREASTPIN. Any person who has found and will leave it at the office of the Editor of this paper, will be suitably rewarded.  
Lex. Dec. 12, 1835—49-1t

**Cheap Queensware**

**AT COST.**  
5 CRATES assorted WARE.—Dinner and Breakfast PLATES, CUPS, and SAUCERS, &c. Also, Just opened, 1 CASE CHINA TEA SETS, at the low price of \$3. Call and see.  
JAMES & BROTHER.  
Lexington, Oct. 14—41-1t

**OYSTERS.**

JUST received, a fresh supply of choice Baltimore OYSTERS, put up this Fall—will be served up in the shortest notice and in the best style. Families supplied on liberal terms.  
JOHN MCKENZIE,  
Mill street, Lexington.  
Nov. 6, 1835—44-1t

**DOMESTIC GOODS.**

**TRIFFANY, DUVAL & Co., Baltimore,**  
have on hand and expect to receive from the Manufacturers direct, large and constant supplies of the following GOODS:  
Brown Sheetings and Shirtings of 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 widths, from the Savage, Powhattan, Laurel, Thistle, Union, Franklinville, and other Factories in Maryland.  
Ossaburgs, Denims and Canton Flannels from ditto  
Cassinetts, Linseys, Kerseys, Cotton Yarns, Carpet Chain, Checks, Plaids, Stripes, &c. of Baltimore manufacture, including those made at the Maryland Penitentiary.  
Coarse and fine bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings, from various Factories in the Eastern States.  
Cassinetts, Cassimeres, Flannels, &c. from others, ditto  
Prints—A general assortment of fine, medium and common.  
Rouen Cassimeres, Mexican Mixtures, Cautoons, twilled stripes, Jeans, Denims, and other pantaloon stuffs.  
Tickings, 'Methuens,' 'Amoxkeags,' 'Brown's,' &c.  
Cotton Carpetings, &c.  
In addition to extensive supplies of Cotton and Woollen Goods, their

**SHOE AND HAT ROOMS**

contain a large stock of Ladies' Shoes and Boots, of Eastern and City manufacture,  
Men's Boots, Brogans and Shoes, a full assortment.  
Men's Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, a full assortment.  
Fur and Seal Skin Caps, &c.  
They invite the attention of Western and Southern merchants to their Stock, in the belief, that they will be pleased with the assortment and prices, and that none in any other city holds out greater inducements to purchasers.  
Dec. 3d, 1835—49-2m

**BLACKSMITHING AND EDGE TOOL MAKING.**

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and the public in general, that he has permanently settled himself in Lexington, and intends carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS in all its various branches. All work entrusted to him shall be executed in the best possible manner. He hopes, therefore, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. He intends keeping constantly on hand, a supply of AXES, which he warrants equal to any that can be had. His Shop is on the northwest corner of Limestone and Hill streets, immediately above David Megowan's stable.  
WILLIAM VAN PELT.  
Sept. 30, 1835—39-1t  
The Gazette will copy the above.—Observer & Reporter.

**NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY**

**STOCK.** Wanted to purchase a few hundred Shares.  
DAVID A. SAYRE.  
July 19 1835—24-1t

**WOOD CUTTERS WANTED.**

FIFTY cents per cord will be given for hands to cutwood on the Rail Road. Immediate application made to  
CHS. H. WICKLIFFE,  
Agent for merchants Lex. Wood Company.  
Dec. 18, 1835—51-1t

**PETER SIMPLE NOVELS.**

**AT 37 CENTS EACH.**  
**UNIFORM EDITION.**

THE great and constantly increasing demand for the novels of Captain Marryatt, has induced the subscriber to commence the publication of a new edition of his entire writings, in a new form, and at a reduced price. Several of his works that have not yet appeared in this country will be comprised in this series, which will, when completed, be the only uniform edition of his writings that has yet issued from the press.

The work will be published in semi-monthly numbers at 274 cents per number. Each number complete in itself, and containing the whole of one of his works, equal to two duodecimo volumes; a title page to each number.  
The whole series will be complete in eight numbers, and will form a royal octavo volume containing nearly twelve hundred pages for three dollars.

List of works to be comprised in this edition: Frank Midway, or the Naval Officer.  
Newton Foster, or the Merchant Service.  
The King's Own.  
Peter Simple, or the Adventures of a Midshipman.  
Jacob Faithful.  
Pacha of Many Tales.  
Japhet in Search of his Father.  
Naval and Military Sketches.  
The first number will positively be issued early in January, and the whole will be completed by the last of April.

The work will be stereotyped, and any of the numbers can be had separately, if desired.  
They will be sent by post to any part of the Union, so packed as to defy the friction of the mails. Postage under 100 miles 14 cents per sheet, over 100 miles, 24 cents.  
It is almost useless for the subscriber to remark that this is the cheapest work ever offered. The simple fact of the number of pages being near 12 hundred, and the price only three dollars, speaks for itself. The public may look upon this as the commencement of an enterprise to furnish them with works of fiction by the most celebrated authors, printed in a beautiful manner, on fine paper, at a price that will at once defy competition, and place it in the power of every person to possess a library of novels at an extremely low rate. The advantage of transmission by mail is one that will not be overlooked by non-residents of large cities. The publisher thinks, and he believes, that the public will agree with him, that it is better to issue the works of each author, in series, at a stated price, than to publish a continuous work at so much per annum; for by this arrangement they may subscribe to the works of one author and reject another. Not being obliged to pay for that which they do not want.  
A remittance of \$10 will command four copies of the work. Single subscription 3 dollars.  
Subscribers to the Lady's Book, or those who wish to become subscribers, will be furnished with the Lady's Book one year, and the set of Novels, for five dollars, in advance, postage paid. Single subscriptions to either work, three dollars.  
Address LOUIS A. GODEY.  
No. 100 Walnut St. Philadelphia.  
Dec. 22, 1835—51

**FAYETTE COUNTY, TO-WIT.**

TAKEN UP as a stray by John Abul, 5 miles from Lexington, on the Frankfort road, one BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, off hind foot white, small star in his forehead, no other marks perceivable—appraised to fifty dollars by William Stubblefield and Samuel Smith, before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for said county. Given under my hand this 12th day of October 1835.  
F. McLEER, J. P. &c  
J. C. RODES, clk. r. c. c  
Jan. 5, 1836—13-1t

**DOCTOR HOLLAND**

HAS removed his office to the building next below the Post Office, and situated between Mr. D. A. Sayre's and O. Keen's Esq.—His residence is at Mrs. Crittenden's Boarding House, upper end of Jordan's Row.  
As he is resolved to devote himself zealously to his profession, he begs leave to say to his friends that whether at home or abroad, he hopes they will find him where he ought to be, and ready at all times promptly to attend them.  
Lexington Dec. 17, 1835—50-7t

**SYLVESTER'S PROCLAMATION FOR 1836.**

IN offering the following splendid list of schemes at the commencement of a New Year, SYLVESTER avails himself of the opportunity to return his grateful acknowledgements for the liberal patronage afforded him by his numerous friends and patrons. It is with the most lively satisfaction SYLVESTER announces it has been his good fortune to sell during the past year SIX CAPITAL PRIZES, amounting to \$90,000! exclusive of smaller capitals, varying from EIGHT THOUSAND to One Hundred Dollars—making a distribution to the public of no less a sum than

**300,000 DOLLARS.**  
This must be admitted a brilliant retrospect.—The liberality and magnitude of the schemes constantly offered renders the perspective chances equally encouraging.  
SYLVESTER is determined to merit this kind support by unabated solicitude for the interests of his patrons, by strict punctuality and attention to their orders, and will be ever regardless of expense to convey the earliest information. The ensuing year cannot fail to be equally productive to adventurers; who have but to forward their orders to where hundreds have been rescued from difficulty, and where Capital Prizes are daily distributed by  
S. J. SYLVESTER,  
130 Broadway, N. Y.

**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,**

**CLASS No. 1.**  
For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association.  
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday January 2, 1836.

**SCHEME.**

**\$25,000, 8,000,**  
\$5,000 dolls!—3,500 dolls!—2,322 dolls!  
1 prize of 2,000 dolls!—10 prizes of 1,500 dolls!—10 of 1,000, 20 of 500 dollars, &c.  
Tickets only Ten Dollars.  
A certificate of a package of 23 whole tickets will be sent for 120 dollars. Packages of Halves, Quarters, and Eighths, in proportion.  
GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—CLASS 2 for 1836.  
To be drawn at Wilmington, Thursday, January 13, 1836.

**CAPITALS.**

**20,000 DOLLARS.**  
5,000 dolls!—3,000 dolls!—2,000 dolls!  
1,640 dolls!—20 of 1,000 dolls!—20 of 300 dolls!—20 of 150 dolls!—155 of \$100, &c.  
Tickets only Five Dollars.  
Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will cost only \$65. Halves and quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,**

**CLASS No. 2.**  
For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association.  
To be drawn at Alexandria Va. Saturday January 16, 1836.

**SCHEME.**

50 prizes of 1,000 dolls!  
**\$25,000!**  
\$7,500!—\$5,000!—\$4,000!—1,500 dolls!—50 of 1,000 dolls!—50 of 500 dolls!—50 of 300 dolls!—64 of 200 dolls, &c.  
Tickets only 8 Dollars.  
Certificate of a package of 25 whole Tickets in this magnificent Scheme, may be had for \$100. Shares in proportion.

**SPLENDID SCHEME.**

**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,**  
For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy.  
CLASS No. 2, for 1836.  
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, January 23, 1836.

**SCHEME.**

**25,000 DOLLARS.**  
25 prizes of 1000 dolls!—25,000 Dollars!  
—7,000 Dollars!—4,000 dolls!—2,500 Dollars!—2,000 dolls!—1,486 dolls!—25 prizes of 1,000 dolls!—40 of \$300—10 of 200 dolls!—69 of 150 dolls! &c.  
Tickets, 8 dollars; Shares in proportion.  
A certificate of a package of 23 whole tickets will be sent for 95 Dollars.—Packages of Shares in proportion.  
**BRILLIANT SCHEME.**  
**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,**  
CLASS No. 3.  
For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association.  
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, January 30, 1836.

**CAPITALS.**

**25,000 Dollars!!**  
25,000 dolls!—8,000 dolls!—5,000 dolls!—3,500 dolls!—2,322 dolls!—20 of 2,000 dolls!—20 of 500 dolls!—20 of 400 dolls!—20 prizes of 200 dollars, &c. &c.  
Tickets only Ten Dollars.  
A Certificate of a package of whole tickets will be sent for \$120. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.  
Orders for single tickets or packages must be addressed to  
S. J. SYLVESTER,  
130 Broadway, N. Y.

**WILLIAM ADAMS, HAT MANUFACTURER,**

**LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.**  
RESPECTFULLY returns his grateful acknowledgements to the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county, generally, for the very liberal patronage they have given him for many years past. He begs leave to inform them, that he still continues to Manufacture HATS out of the best kind of materials. He will attend to all orders for work, in his line of business, with punctuality and despatch.  
All those having long standing accounts will confer a favor on me, long to be remembered, if they will call on me and settle their accounts, as my business cannot be carried on without that being needful, called money.  
W. A.  
June 14, 1834.—23-1t

**T. BARKEN, MERCHANT TAILOR,**

MAIN-STREET, A FEW DOORS BELOW THE PHOENIX HOTEL.  
KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of Gentlemen's Fashionable Ready made Clothing, consisting of CLOAKS, BOSTON WRAPPERS, COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, STOCKS, GLOVES, HOSE, &c. Together with an excellent stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. Also, a general assortment of Fancy Articles in his line, which will be sold unusually low for cash.  
Gentlemen ordering cloths, may rest assured that they shall be made to please them, in style and taste, equal to the work of any Establishment in the city, he has in his employ workmen of the best kind, from Europe and the Eastern Cities.  
Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.  
Lex. Dec. 20, 1834.

**CHEAP SIGN PAINTING.**

In the neatest manner, and as cheap as any work of the kind in the country.  
THE subscriber has removed his residence to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bruce opposite Mess. Postelwaite and Brennan's, where those who please to favor him with their commands will be punctually attended to, in the neatest manner and on moderate terms.  
JOHN JONES.  
N. B. The person to whom I lent some two or three years since, the first volume of the "Handmaid to the Arts," will please return it. J. J. BAGGING SHUTTLES for sale by J. J. Lex. May 3d, 1834.—17-1t

**ATTEND TO THIS.**

THE time has come when all persons should close their accounts. Those of my friends indebted to me, will render me a favor by calling and paying their accounts, as I am in want of money to pay my debts, and purchase GOODS.—This must be done during this month.  
J. G. MCKINNEY.  
Lex. Jan. 1, 1836—52-1t

**DR. SAMUEL C. TROTTER**

GRATEFUL for the liberal practice he has already had, respectfully tenders a continuance of his services to the citizens of Lexington and the adjoining country, in the various branches of his profession, viz:  
Practice of Physic, Surgery, &c. &c.  
His office is on Short-street, three doors below the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may always be found, except when professionally absent.  
Aug. 12, 1835—32-1t

**FOR SALE.**

A half league of land, in Austin's Colony, Texas, very eligibly situated on Dick's or Dickinson's Creek, a navigable stream, emptying into Galveston Bay, at whose mouth the town of Pownatan is laid out, commanding a fine harbor. The above tract was selected for the proprietor by persons familiar with every league in the Colony—it consists of a mixture of prairie and timbered land, and is the finest that can be had, for the cultivation of Cotton or Sugar, all conditions having been fulfilled, and expenses paid. It is recommended to persons disposed to emigrate to Texas, as saving much trouble, expense and delay. Inquire at this office.  
Lex. Aug. 27, 1835—35-1t

**LEXINGTON BREWERY.**

THE public are informed that the proprietor of the Lexington Brewery having taken it into his own hands, and having repaired and fitted it up in the best manner, and associated himself with one of the most scientific and practical Brewers in the Western country, has no hesitation in assuring the vendors and lovers of Malt Liquors, that they will furnish them with Porter, Ale and Beer of a superior quality, any made in said Brewery for the last 10 years. Beer will be ready for delivery by the 1st of September next, when it is hoped that judges of Malt Liquors will be convinced that nothing but a full knowledge of the business, and attention thereto, is essential to the making of as good Porter, Ale and Beer in Lexington, as any part of the world.

**BARLEY, BARLEY, BARLEY.** Wanted—Ten thousand bushels of Barley, for which the highest price in cash will be paid on delivery at the above Brewery. Farmers supplied with full barley for seed.  
CLARY & Co.  
August 19, 1835—34-6m

**NEW GOODS.**

The subscribers are receiving at their stand on Main-street, two doors above the Post Office, their Fall and Winter GOODS, among which are, a well selected assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Cassinetts, and French and English Merinos; a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHOES and BOOTS. Fur Caps and Capes, Carpeting and Rugs, Hardware, Queensware, French & English China in sets—Glassware—Groceries—Java Coffee, (in superior article).  
SAMUEL ROBINSON & CO.  
Lex. Sept. 17, 1835—37-1t

**M. E. BROWNING & CO.**

HAVING purchased of CALEB WORLEY, his stock of MERCHANDISE, which is extensive and well assorted, now offer it Wholesale and Retail, on as fair and reasonable terms as the goods can be bought in any market west of the mountains. They are resolved to spare no pains to accommodate and please those who may favor them with a call. To the old patrons of the house, they look with much confidence, and solicit a continuance of their custom, from which it is hoped a mutual benefit and satisfaction will be derived.  
CALEB WORLEY, having sold his stock of merchandise to M. E. BROWNING & Co. takes great pleasure in recommending to his old customers and patrons, a continuance of their patronage with his successors, at the old stand, opposite the upper end of the Public Square. He would at the same time very sincerely return his thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him during his continuance in business. It is his wish as speedily as possible to close his business, and he hopes that all those who have open accounts will call and close them by note or payment without delay.  
Lex. June 15, 1835—24-1t

**FINE GOOSE-CREEK SALT**

Just received, and for sale by  
D. BRADFORD & CO.  
Sept. 17, 1835. Opposite the Market.

**THE Subscribers to the Kentucky Gazette**

are informed that I have transferred to Daniel Bradford, all the accounts and notes due to this paper, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to him.  
T. J. PEW.  
Dec. 12, 1835—49-

**NOTICE.**